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ABSTRACT

The source book is a compilation of statistical data from all of the mental retardation programs administered by the various agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The first of three major sections, which concerns inpatient statistics from residential institutions, presents such data as number and characteristics of residents and facility licensure requirements. The second section of data deals with outpatient or day care services, presenting information on various types of outpatient clinics and on educational services for retarded children. The third section contains data on four selected Federal programs of which the retarded constitute part of the recipients or beneficiaries: Social Security Administration (SSA) Childhood Disability Allowance program, SSA Worker Disability Allowance program, Rehabilitation Services Administration rehabilitation program, and public assistance programs. (KW)

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Mental Retardation SOURCE BOOK of The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SEPTEMBER 1972

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of the Secretary
Office of Mental Retardation Coordination
Washington, D.C. 20201

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INTRODUCTION

The responsibility for coordination of the programs and activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which affect the mentally retarded rests with the Office of Mental Retardation Coordination. (Before January 26, 1972, this office was known as the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation.)

This coordination is probably the most crucial factor in successful administration of the Department's mental retardation programs, because mental retardation cannot be confined to any one health, education, rehabilitation, or welfare program. With an estimated 6 million mentally retarded persons in the United States, and approximately 120,000 mentally retarded infants born each year, a total program must include a wide range of activities designed to confront the problems of mental retardation simultaneously from many points. Therefore, many Departmental agencies administer programs which affect the mentally retarded. It is extremely important that these efforts be focused and targeted so as to prevent duplication and gaps in program services.

For these reasons, a Subcommittee on Statistics was organized under the Office of Mental Retardation Coordination. The responsibility of the Subcommittee is the coordination of mental retardation statistics collected within the Department. This publication represents one of the Subcommittee's first attempts at such coordination. Data from all the Department's major programs which relate to mental retardation have been compiled into one report to serve as a "source book" of the most recent data available. Because these data are from various sources, each having its own definitions, collection methods, and uses for the data, the type of information available in each chapter differs greatly.

While various parts of this report have been published previously, either by the Departmental agency responsible for the data or by the Secretary's Committee, the significance of this report is that it represents the first compilation of mental retardation statistics from virtually every Departmental agency that produces such data. Successive editions will be issued at periodic intervals, as new data become available.

The report is divided into three major sections. The first section deals with inpatient statistics from residential institutions. It also presents data on the number and characteristics of the residents in such facilities, and the licensure requirements for these facilities.

The second section concerns outpatient or day care services available to the mentally retarded. It contains information on various types of outpatient clinics, as well as information on educational services for mentally retarded children.

The last section deals with four Federal programs of which the mentally retarded constitute part of the recipients or beneficiaries. These programs are the Social Security Administration (SSA) Childhood Disability Allowance program, the SSA Worker Disability Allowance program, the Rehabilitation Services Administration program of vocational rehabilitation, and various public assistance programs, such as Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.

Grateful acknowledgement is offered to the following members of the Subcommittee whose continued assistance and cooperation were largely responsible for the compilation of this report: Mrs. Gloria Hollis and Mr. Sheldon Starr, National Center for Health Statistics, Health Services and Mental Health Administration (HSMHA); Mr. Carl Taube, National Institute of Mental Health, HSMHA; Mr. Stanton Craigie, Maternal and Child Health Services, HSMHA; Mr. Emmett Dye, National Center for Social Statistics, Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS); Mr. Richard Walker, Division of Developmental Disabilities, SRS; Dr. Lois Elliott, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U. S. Office of Education; and Mr. Philip Lerner, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

PART I

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Chapters 1-3 present data on the institutionalized mentally retarded. Institution is used to denote long term care facilities as opposed to short term residential or inpatient facilities such as general hospitals, community mental health centers, community centers for the retarded, and other short term facilities.

Data are presented on three major types of institutions: public institutions for the mentally retarded, private institutions for the mentally retarded, and State mental hospitals. The latter, while their primary focus is on mental illness, contain a considerable population of mentally retarded residents. In 1969, almost 32,000 residents in State mental hospitals were diagnosed with mental retardation as the primary disorder. This represents 12 percent of the total institutionalized retarded. Private institutions for the mentally retarded contained approximately 33,000 residents in 1969, or 13 percent of the total institutionalized resident population. The bulk of the institutionalized mentally retarded were in the public institutions for mental retardation, which contained approximately 190,000 residents or 75 percent of the total. While private mental hospitals might also be classified as institutions, they serve such a small number of mentally retarded residents (only 75 out of a total of 11,000 residents in 1969 had a primary diagnosis of mental retardation) that they are excluded from this discussion.

The data presented on each of these three types of institutions are derived from three different sources. The information on the private institutions for the retarded was derived from the Master Facility Inventory of the National Center for Health Statistics. The data on public institutions for the retarded come from the mental retardation reporting program of the Division of Developmental Disabilities, SRS. The data on the mentally retarded in the State mental hospitals are derived from the national reporting program of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Because these data are from three different sources, the information available on each type of facility is not always the same, nor are the data easily comparable among chapters. All the relevant data from each survey mechanism are presented, however, despite the fact that there may not be corresponding information for the other types of facilities.

CHAPTER 1

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

While trend data on the number of private facilities are not available, fairly detailed information on these facilities is available from the 1969 survey of the Master Facility Inventory (MFI) conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. (The MFI is a listing maintained on computer tape of all inpatient health facilities in the United States. Further information concerning it may be obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics.)

Private institutions for the mentally retarded are characteristically small. On the average they have 47 residents, as opposed to the public institutions which traditionally are large. While the total number of private facilities (708) far exceeds the number of public institutions (180), they constitute a smaller percent of the total institutionalized population because of their much smaller average case load.

Of the 708 homes, 477 (67 percent) were proprietary, i.e., profit-making, homes, and 231 (33 percent) were nonprofit. The proprietary homes, however, were much smaller on the average than the nonprofit homes. They had an average of 25 residents as opposed to 91 residents in nonprofit homes. As a result, the nonprofit homes accounted for 64 percent of the total residents in private homes despite the fact that they accounted for only a third of the facilities (Table 1).

Of these 708 facilities, about 15 percent accepted males only, 18 percent accepted females only, and 66 percent accepted both sexes. Facilities accepting both sexes were on the average larger, with 56 residents per facility. Facilities accepting females only averaged 18 residents per facility as opposed to an average of 39 residents in those facilities serving males only (Table 2).

Of the total facilities, 41 percent will accept patients under 21 years only, 26 percent will accept only patients 21 years and older, and 33 percent accepted all ages. It should be noted that those facilities serving all ages were considerably larger, averaging 76 residents per facility. Those facilities accepting only patients under 21 averaged 34 residents, and those homes accepting only those 21 or older averaged 29 residents (Table 3).

These facilities employed a total of 17,000 persons, 14,000 of these on a full-time basis. Profit-making facilities employed a larger percentage of part-time persons (24 percent) than nonprofit facilities, which employed only 14 percent of their staff part-time. Converting the part-time employees to full-time equivalents by assuming that they are equal to one-half of a full-time employee, it can be seen that profit-making facilities have an average of 2.6 residents per full-time equivalent employee, slightly more than the nonprofit facilities, where there was an

average of 1.9 residents per full-time equivalent employee (Tables 4 and 5).

Information was also obtained in the 1969 MFI Survey on whether these facilities had classes for educable children, trainable children, profoundly retarded children, and adults, and whether they offered vocational rehabilitation, medical rehabilitation, or other programs. Nonprofit facilities were more likely to have these programs than profit-making facilities. Most striking is the percent of facilities which reported having none of these programs: 27 percent of the nonprofit facilities and 37 percent of the proprietary facilities. These facilities presumably are very small and offer only room, board and some personal care services (Table 7).

Table 1. Number of Private Mental Retardation Facilities and Number of Patients in these Facilities by Ownership, and State, 1969

State	Number of Facilities by Ownership of Facility		Number of Residents in:	
	Private	Nonprofit	Private Facilities	Nonprofit Facilities
United States	477	224	12,024	12,331
Alabama	1		66	
Alaska				
Arizona	4	3	59	217
Arkansas				
California	192	58	2,099	1,637
Colorado	1	3	5	88
Connecticut	6	1	227	16
Delaware	4		81	
District of Columbia		2		82
Florida	4	10	67	416
Georgia		1		36
Hawaii	15	6	54	16
Idaho				
Illinois	34	10	679	1,404
Indiana	6		212	
Iowa	13	3	435	80
Kansas	5	1	93	20
Kentucky	1		225	
Louisiana		5		417
Maine	14	2	216	110
Maryland	1	4	9	193
Massachusetts	5	1	298	165
Michigan	8	6	134	314
Minnesota	17	7	799	257
Mississippi		1		12
Missouri	10	8	339	587
Montana	1		7	
Nebraska	1	2	15	270
Nevada	2	1	18	10
New Hampshire	2	1	10	25
New Jersey	10	4	129	469
New Mexico		2		34
New York	15	13	606	539
North Carolina	3	3	30	93
North Dakota		1		19
Ohio	28	14	661	613
Oklahoma	7	3	483	111
Oregon	5	2	181	75
Pennsylvania	28	15	1,461	2,236
Rhode Island		2		131
South Carolina				
South Dakota		1		48
Tennessee	2	5	51	118
Texas	8	16	610	905
Utah	11		292	
Vermont	1	1	800	46
Virginia	4	2	99	45
Washington	5		76	
West Virginia		1		37
Wisconsin	3	3	398	440
Wyoming				

Source: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics 1969 survey of the Master Facility Inventory

Table 2. Number of Private Mental Retardation Facilities that Accept Male and/or Female Patients and Number of Male and Female Patients in These Facilities by Geographic Region and Ownership, 1969

Region and Ownership	Number of Facilities that Accept Males Only	Number of Residents in these Facilities	Number of Facilities that Accept Females Only	Number of Residents in these Facilities	Number of Facilities that Accept Both Males and Females	Number of Residents in these Facilities
Total	113	4,465	129	2,375	466	26,162
Northeast	19	2,382	15	369	90	6,694
Profit	14	1,158	13	117	54	2,472
Nonprofit	5	1,224	2	252	36	4,222
North Central	30	1,168	41	1,227	111	7,401
Profit	20	542	33	689	72	2,534
Nonprofit	10	626	8	538	39	4,867
South	7	178	7	242	77	8,473
Profit	2	42	1	1	32	1,678
Nonprofit	5	136	6	241	45	6,795
West	57	737	66	537	188	3,594
Profit	46	612	45	320	145	1,859
Nonprofit	11	125	21	217	43	1,735

Source: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics' 1969 survey of the Master Facility Inventory

Table 3. Number of Private Mental Retardation Facilities by the Age of Patients they will accept, and Number of Patients in these Facilities, by Geographic Region and Ownership, 1969

Region and Ownership	Number of Facilities that Accept Only Patients Under 21 Years	Number of Patients in these Facilities	Number of Facilities that Accept Only Patients 21 and Older	Number of Patients in these Facilities	Number of Facilities that Accept all Ages	Number of Patients in these Facilities
Total	287	9,699	183	5,277	238	18,026
Northeast	53	3,550	24	1,809	47	4,086
Profit	31	1,397	23	1,089	27	1,261
Nonprofit	22	2,153	1	720	20	2,825
North Central	50	2,662	77	2,342	55	4,792
Profit	22	793	69	1,956	34	1,016
Nonprofit	28	1,869	8	386	21	3,776
South	33	1,303	5	379	53	7,211
Profit	13	250	3	346	19	1,125
Nonprofit	20	1,053	2	33	34	6,086
West	151	2,184	77	747	83	1,937
Profit	120	1,244	61	683	55	864
Nonprofit	31	940	16	64	28	1,073

Source: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics' 1969 Survey of the Master Facility Inventory

Table 4. Number of Full-time, Part-time, and Total Employees in Private Mental Retardation Facilities, by Ownership and State, 1969

State	Number of full-time employees in:		Number of part-time employees in:		Total employees in:	
	Profit Facilities	Nonprofit Facilities	Profit Facilities	Nonprofit Facilities	Profit Facilities	Nonprofit Facilities
United States	4,011	10,051	1,258	1,586	5,269	11,637
Alabama	30				30	
Alaska						
Arizona	19	97	4	32	23	129
Arkansas						
California	800	841	293	137	1,093	978
Colorado	2	65	4	4	6	69
Connectivut	81	7	66	2	147	9
Delaware	24		5		29	
District of Columbia		58		27		85
Florida	24	235	7	52	31	287
Georgia		22		4		26
Hawaii	20	13	19	10	39	23
Idaho						
Illinois	179	621	103	115	282	736
Indiana	92		21		113	
Iowa	178	44	36	16	214	60
Kansas	23	7	13	7	36	14
Kentucky	64		1		65	
Louisiana		163		49		212
Maine	46	57	24	23	70	80
Maryland	3	521	3	15	6	536
Massachusetts	124	61	37		161	61
Michigan	25	80	9	44	34	124
Minnesota	197	127	79	48	276	175
Mississippi		9		2		11
Missouri	123	193	29	39	152	232
Montana	1		1		2	
Nebraska	6	129	4	13	10	142
Nevada	4	6	2	4	6	10
New Hampshire	4	13	6	2	10	15
New Jersey	29	1,189	26	118	55	1,307
New Mexico		21		12		33
New York	221	603	47	100	268	703
North Carolina	12	46	3	14	15	60
North Dakota		8		3		11
Ohio	178	1,028	42	130	220	1,158
Oklahoma	241	49	21	10	262	59
Oregon	80	81	18	20	98	101
Pennsylvania	578	1,401	117	310	695	1,711
Rhode Island		69		52		121
South Carolina		1,000		18		1,018
South Dakota		10		1		11
Tennessee	15	81	1	8	16	89
Texas	302	878	94	109	396	987
Utah	76		24		100	
Vermont	1	11	1	9	2	20
Virginia	30	28	16	2	46	30
Washington	29		8		37	
West Virginia		15		4		19
Wisconsin	150	164	74	21	224	185
Wyoming						

Source: Unpublished data for the National Center for Health Statistics' 1969 Survey of the Master Facility Inventory

Table 5. Total Full-time and Part-time Employees and Part-time Hours Worked in Private Mental Retardation Facilities, by Ownership and Number of Residents in These Facilities, 1969

Residents in Facilities	Total Mental Retardation Facilities	Total Full-time Employees	Total Part-time Employees	Total Part-time Hours Worked
Total	708	14,062	2,844	52,678
Under 25	457	1,689	729	12,462
25-49	113	1,578	520	9,936
50-74	50	1,444	482	9,051
75-99	27	1,050	272	5,264
100-199	42	2,217	404	7,410
200-299	7	979	104	1,645
300-499	3	551	44	686
500+	9	4,554	289	6,221
Profit	477	4,011	1,258	24,257
Under 25	359	1,121	514	8,354
25-49	64	714	257	5,185
50-74	22	520	144	3,185
75-99	12	378	104	2,125
100-199	15	754	94	2,211
200-299	3	241	63	1,082
300-499	0	0	0	0
500+	2	283	82	2,115
Nonprofit	231	10,051	1,586	28,421
Under 25	98	568	215	4,108
25-49	49	864	263	4,571
50-74	28	924	338	5,866
75-99	15	672	168	3,139
100-199	27	1,463	310	5,199
200-299	4	738	41	566
300-499	3	551	44	686
500+	7	4,271	207	4,106

SOURCE: Unpublished data for the National Center for Health Statistics' 1969 survey of the Master Facility Inventory

Table 6. Programs Offered in Private Facilities for the Mentally Retarded by State and Type of Program, 1969

State	Total Facilities	Facilities Offering All Six Programs*	Facilities Offering Programs for Educable Children	Facilities Offering Programs for Trainable Children	Facilities Offering Programs for Profoundly Retarded Children	Facilities Offering Programs for Adults	Facilities Offering Programs in Vocational Rehabilitation	Facilities Offering Programs in Medical Rehabilitation	Facilities Offering Other Programs	Facilities with No Programs Offered
United States	708	11	178	222	139	125	97	55	128	238
Alabama	1									1
Alaska										
Arizona	7		3	5	4	1	1	1		
Arkansas										
California	250	8	66	78	55	43	25	23	57	77
Colorado	4		1	1	1					3
Connecticut	7		1		3					
Delaware	4		2	4	3					
District of Columbia	2		2	1	1	1			1	
Florida	14		6	7	2	2	2	1	2	5
Georgia	1			1						
Hawaii	21					3	3	2	2	12
Idaho										
Illinois	44		5	5	6	14	5	2	2	22
Indiana	6							1	2	3
Iowa	16		2	2	2	5	1	1	3	7
Kansas	6					1		1	1	4
Kentucky	1		1	1		1	1		1	
Louisiana	5		3	4	1	1	2			
Maine	16		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	12
Maryland	6	1	3	5	3	1	3	1	1	
Massachusetts	6		5	4	1	1	2	1	1	
Michigan	14		4	5		1	1		2	6
Minnesota	24		7	8	4	4	2	1	3	9
Mississippi	1									1
Missouri	18		3	6	2	3	3	1	4	6
Montana	1									1
Nebraska	3			1				1		1
Nevada	3					1			1	1
New Hampshire	3		1	2				1		1
New Jersey	16		5	7	4	1	5	1	3	4
New Mexico	2			1					1	1
New York	29	1	14	12	5	5	7	2	5	8
North Carolina	6		1	1	3	2				1
North Dakota	1								1	
Ohio	43		3	7	10	8	4	3	10	15
Oklahoma	10		3	3	5	2	2		1	3
Oregon	7		2	3		2	1			3
Pennsylvania	43		19	24	10	5	10	3	9	8
Rhode Island	2			1	1					1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
South Dakota	1									1
Tennessee	7		1	3	1		1	1	1	2
Texas	25		4	7	5	4	2	1	3	10
Utah	11			1	1	5	1	1	3	2
Vermont	2					1				1
Virginia	6		3	5		2	4	1	3	
Washington	5		1		1	1	1	1	2	2
West Virginia	1									1
Wisconsin	6		5	5	4	1	6	1	1	
Wyoming										

*Excludes other programs
SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics' 1969 survey of the Master Facility Inventory

Table 7. Programs Offered in Private Facilities for the Mentally Retarded by Ownership and Number of Residents in These Facilities, 1969

Number of Residents in Facility	Total Facilities for the Mentally Retarded	All Programs Offered*	Facilities that Offer Programs for:						Other Programs Offered	None Offered
			Educable Children	Trainable Children	Profoundly Retarded Children	Adults	Vocational Rehabilitation	Medical Rehabilitation		
Total	708	11	178	222	139	125	97	55	128	238
Under 25	457	9	71	101	72	69	39	35	86	183
25-49	113	1	38	44	21	18	12	6	17	34
50-99	77		33	40	23	18	17	8	15	13
100-499	52		30	30	18	16	23	4	8	7
500-999	5		3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
1000+	4	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	1	
Profit	477	7	88	120	86	73	44	40	88	176
Under 25	359	7	50	73	55	53	25	30	70	148
25-49	64		19	25	14	8	5	3	10	19
50-99	34		13	15	9	5	8	5	6	6
100-499	18		6	7	8	6	6	2	2	2
500-999	2					1				1
1000+										
Nonprofit	231	4	90	102	53	52	53	15	40	62
Under 25	98	2	21	28	17	16	14	5	16	35
25-49	49	1	19	19	7	10	7	3	7	15
50-99	43		20	25	14	13	9	3	9	7
100-499	34		24	23	10	10	17	2	6	5
500-999	3		3	3	2	1	2	1	1	
1000+	4	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	1	

*All category excludes other programs
SOURCE: Unpublished data for the National Center for Health Statistics' 1969 survey of the Master Facility Inventory

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Since a national reporting program for public institutions for the mentally retarded has been in operation for many years, trend data are available on these facilities. These data are obtained from the Mental Retardation Reporting Program of the Division of Developmental Disabilities, SRS. (This program was transferred to SRS in 1969 from the National Institute of Mental Health, which had conducted the program since the years following World War II).

The tables in this Chapter show detailed data by State for 1970 (Tables 8-10) and trend data for selected variables for the interval 1960-1970 (Tables 11-20). Definitions and qualifications of the data are given in a section following the Tables.

The number of public institutions has increased 76 percent between 1960 and 1970, from 108 in 1960 to 190 in 1970 (Table 16). Presently, every State except Nevada has at least one public institution for the mentally retarded. New York leads the nation in the number of such institutions with 17, Missouri is second with 12, followed by Texas and Michigan with 10 each, then Pennsylvania and California with nine each (Table 8). Since 1962, more institutions have opened than in the previous two decades.

Table 10 shows that an estimated 117,327 persons were employed full-time in public institutions in 1970. This is more than double the number employed ten years ago. The overwhelming majority of employees are attendants, matrons, and maintenance employees. The ratio of patients to employees has consistently reflected an increase in the number of employees per patient over the years, and in 1970 as in the previous year, there were less than two patients for each full-time employee (Table 19).

The total cost of operating and maintaining these institutions was almost 871 million dollars in 1970 (Table 10). This represents more than a threefold increase over the past decade. (Maintenance expenditures are defined as all expenditures incurred by an institution except construction costs).

Table 10 also indicates that there was a wide range among the States in the cost per day spent for the mentally retarded in 1970. The average was $11.64 per day, quite low in relation to per patient costs for other types of facilities; quite a bit higher, however, than the $4.20 per day national cost of 10 years ago (Table 20).

The number of resident patients in institutions gradually increased over the years at an average annual rate of 3.0 percent per year, reaching a high of 193,188 residents in 1967 (Table 11). In 1968, the number of residents began to decrease slightly; this decrease has continued through 1970, when

the number of residents as of June 30 is estimated at 186,743 persons. This decline in the number of residents is also reflected in modest declines in the rate per 100,000 population since 1967 (Table 18).

The number of net live releases, while fluctuating prior to 1966, showed a substantial increase in almost every year since 1965. For the first time in 1969, and again in 1970, the number of net live releases was approximately equal to the number of admissions. In prior years admissions had exceeded net live releases by 20 percent or more (Table 11).

The number of first admissions, while fluctuating between 1961 to 1966, has decreased slowly since 1967 (Table 12). Readmissions have increased since 1967, however, causing the total number of admissions to remain about the same over the period from 1961-1970. Readmissions constituted 19 percent of the total admissions in 1970, as opposed to about 8 percent in 1961. Trends in the number and rate of first admissions by age for the United States can be seen in Table 13.

Table 14 shows the trends in the number and rate of residents by age for the United States. As can be seen from this Table, the main reason for the decline in the overall number of residents is that the percent of residents 20 years of age and older has declined considerably. Since the decreases in the older age groups exceeded numerically the increases in the younger age groups, the net effect has been a slight decrease in the total number of residents.

While the number of deaths annually in public institutions fluctuated from 1961 to 1966, and remained around 3600 for the next three years, it decreased to under 3500 in 1970 (Table 15). The death rate per 1,000 average resident patients has fluctuated around 18 or 19 over this interval.

Starting with 1961, data on Hawaii are included in this reporting system. The institution in Alaska was destroyed by an earthquake in March 1964, causing patients and some employees to be transferred temporarily to another facility. Data for Alaska, therefore, are included in Tables 11 to 20 only for the years 1967 to 1970.

Table 8. Provisional Patient Movement and Administrative Data for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970

State	Number of Institutions	Resident Patients Beginning of Year	Admissions (excluding transfers)			Net Releases Alive From Institutions	Deaths in Institutions	Resident Patients End of Year
			Total	First Admissions	Readmissions			
United States 1/ ...	190	189,956	14,985	12,075	2,910	14,702	3,496	186,743
Alabama 2/.....	1	2,332	61	58	3	58	35	2,300
Alaska	1	101	17	16	1	9	0	109
Arizona	1	988	32	29	3	44	5	971
Arkansas 3/.....	1	1,130	337	324	13	162	11	1,294
California	9	12,545	628	566	62	1,380	310	11,483
Colorado	3	2,276	134	83	51	246	51	2,113
Connecticut 6/.....	8	4,102	662	282	380	588	102	4,074
Delaware	1	567	36	32	4	34	1	568
District of Columbia ...	1	1,285	106	45	61	127	22	1,242
Florida	6	6,018	528	453	75	258	160	6,128
Georgia	3	1,699	357	297	60	167	25	1,864
Hawaii	1	735	82	81	1	55	15	747
Idaho	1	720	108	59	49	155	19	654
Illinois 8/.....	6	8,533	424	250	174	916	164	7,877
Indiana	3	3,771	158	116*	42*	254	71	3,604
Iowa	2	1,711	116	85	31	170	34	1,623
Kansas	3	2,003	314	217	97	274	27	2,016
Kentucky	2	1,046	167	124	43	207	17	989
Louisiana	5	2,789	417	347	70	192	55	2,959
Maine 9/.....	1	839	101	85	16	130	11	799
Maryland	2	3,222	263	188	75	197	73	3,215
Massachusetts	8	7,767	369	277	92	433	149	7,554
Michigan	10	12,284	352	341*	11*	610	192	11,834
Minnesota	5	4,858	215	169	46	689	63	4,321
Mississippi	1	1,330	90	82	8	62	18	1,340

Table 8. Provisional Patient Movement and Administrative Data for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970 (Continued).

State	Number of Institutions	Resident Patients Beginning of Year	Admissions (excluding transfers)			Net Releases Alive from Institutions	Deaths in Institutions	Resident Patients End of Year
			Total	First Admissions	Readmissions			
Missouri 11/	12	2,648	1,390	1,037	353	1,443	60	2,535
Montana	2	931	152	141	11	117	22	944
Nebraska	1	2,022	72	71	1	299	36	1,759
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1	1,004	75	75	0	97	12	970
New Jersey	7	6,663	462	441	21	197	82	6,846
New Mexico	3	764	43	40	3	84	15	708
New York 12/	17	26,899	1,216	1,010	206	1,036	528	26,551
North Carolina	4	4,987	542	472	70	396	65	5,068
North Dakota	2	1,507	116	49	67	94	32	1,497
Ohio 13/	6	9,405	525	464	61	306	162	9,462
Oklahoma	3	1,980	263	248	15	289	20	1,934
Oregon 14/	3	2,943	95	85	10	169	33	2,836
Pennsylvania	9	10,837	588	435	153	580	224	10,621
Rhode Island	1	872	65	31	34	77	9	851
South Carolina	3	3,495	539	539	0	337	64	3,633
South Dakota	2	1,212	114	59	55	108	21	1,197
Tennessee	3	2,488	495	438	57	147	51	2,785
Texas 15/	10	10,566	1,119	937	182	459	189	11,037
Utah	1	849	85	83	2	48	23	863
Vermont	1	660	61	55	6	82	11	628
Virginia	2	3,616	322	300	22	203	74	3,661
Washington	5	4,005	136	132	4	349	54	3,738
West Virginia	1	471	20	19	1	24	6	461
Wisconsin	3	3,784	392	286	106	329	66	3,781
Wyoming	1	697	24	22	2	15	7	699

Refer to pages 31-32 for footnotes

SOURCE: "Residents in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, Current Facility Reports, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970, Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW

Table 9. Provisional Patient Movement Ratios and Administrative Data for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970

State	Rate Per 100,000 Civilian Population 18/		Rate Per 1,000 Average Resident Patients 19/			Net Releases Per 1,000 Total Admissions
	Total Admissions	Resident Patients End of Year	Total Admissions	Net Releases Alive from Institutions	Deaths in Institutions	
United States 1/....	7.5	94.2	78.4	76.9	18.3	1217.5
Alabama 2/.....	1.8	67.5	26.3	25.0	15.1	950.8
Alaska	6.3	40.5	161.9	85.7	--	529.4
Arizona	1.8	55.7	32.7	44.9	5.1	1375.0
Arkansas 3/.....	17.6	67.6	278.1	133.7	9.1	480.7
California	3.2	58.7	52.3	114.9	25.8	2197.4
Colorado	6.2	98.2	61.1	112.1	23.2	1835.8
Connecticut	21.9	134.9	161.9	143.8	25.0	888.2
Delaware	6.6	105.0	63.5	60.0	1.8	944.4
District of Columbia ...	14.3	167.2	83.9	100.6	17.4	1198.1
Florida	7.9	91.6	86.9	42.5	26.3	488.6
Georgia	8.0	41.6	200.4	93.8	14.0	467.8
Hawaii	11.5	104.8	110.7	74.2	20.2	670.7
Idaho	15.2	92.4	157.2	225.6	27.7	1435.2
Illinois	3.8	71.3	51.7	111.6	20.0	2160.4
Indiana	3.0	69.5	42.9	68.9	19.3	1607.6
Iowa	4.1	57.5	69.6	102.0	20.4	1465.5
Kansas	14.2	91.4	156.3	136.4	13.4	872.6
Kentucky	5.3	31.2	164.2	203.6	16.7	1239.5
Louisiana	11.6	82.1	145.1	66.8	19.1	460.4
Maine 9/	10.3	81.4	123.3	158.7	13.4	1287.1
Maryland	6.8	83.3	81.7	61.2	22.7	749.0
Massachusetts	6.5	133.6	48.2	56.5	19.5	1173.4
Michigan	4.0	133.6	29.2	50.6	15.9	1732.9
Minnesota	5.7	113.7	46.9	150.1	13.7	3204.7
Mississippi	4.1	61.3	67.4	46.4	13.5	688.9

Table 9. Provisional Patient Movement Ratios and Administrative Data for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970 (Continued).

State	Rate Per 100,000 Civilian Population 18/		Rate Per 1,000 Average Resident Patients 19/			Net Releases Per 1,000 Total Admissions
	Total Admissions	Resident Patients End of Year	Total Admissions	Net Releases Alive from Institutions	Deaths in Institutions	
Missouri.....	30.0	54.7	536.5	556.9	23.2	1038.1
Montana	22.1	137.2	162.2	124.9	23.5	769.7
Nebraska	4.9	119.4	38.1	158.2	19.0	4152.8
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	10.2	132.2	76.0	98.3	12.2	1293.3
New Jersey	6.5	96.4	68.4	29.2	12.1	426.4
New Mexico	4.3	70.9	58.4	114.4	20.4	1953.5
New York 12/	6.7	146.3	45.5	38.8	19.8	852.0
North Carolina	10.9	102.3	107.8	78.8	12.9	730.6
North Dakota	19.1	246.6	77.2	62.6	21.3	810.3
Ohio 13/	4.9	89.0	55.7	32.4	17.2	582.9
Oklahoma	10.4	76.7	134.4	147.7	10.2	1098.9
Oregon 14/	4.6	135.9	32.9	58.5	11.4	1778.9
Pennsylvania	5.0	90.2	54.8	54.0	20.9	986.4
Rhode Island	7.0	92.2	75.5	89.4	10.4	1184.6
South Carolina	21.4	144.4	151.2	94.6	18.0	625.2
South Dakota	17.2	181.1	94.7	89.7	17.4	947.4
Tennessee	12.7	71.6	187.8	55.8	19.3	297.0
Texas 15/	10.2	100.3	103.6	42.5	17.5	410.2
Utah	8.1	81.8	99.3	56.1	26.9	564.7
Vermont	13.7	141.4	94.7	127.3	17.1	1344.3
Virginia	7.2	82.0	88.5	55.8	20.3	630.4
Washington	4.1	112.1	35.1	90.2	13.9	2566.2
West Virginia	1.1	26.4	42.9	51.5	12.9	1200.0
Wisconsin	8.9	85.6	103.6	87.0	17.5	839.3
Wyoming	7.3	212.5	34.4	21.5	10.0	625.0

Refer to pages 31 -32 for footnotes

SOURCE: "Residents in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, Current Facility Reports, July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970." Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW

Table 10. Provisional Patient, Personnel and Financial Data for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, United States: July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

State	Average Daily Resident Patient Population	Patients under Treatment	Total Full-time Personnel End of Year	Maintenance Expenditures		
				Total	Daily Expenditures	
				Amount	Per Resident Patient 16/	Per Patient under Treatment 17/
United States 1/ ...	187,897	204,941	117,327	$870,889,825	$12.70	$11.64
Alabama 2/.....	2,202	2,393	756	5,560,945	6.92	6.37
Alaska	105	118	114	1,533,977	40.02	35.62
Arizona	918*	1,020	522	2,725,339	8.13	7.32
Arkansas 3/.....	1,018	1,467	1,012	4,742,051	12.76	8.86
California 4/.....	11,723	13,173	12,823	78,777,500	18.41	16.38
Colorado 5/.....	2,174	2,410	1,500	13,835,460	17.44	15.73
Connecticut	3,993	4,764	2,491	22,065,599	15.14	12.69
Delaware	574	603	430	2,593,522	12.38	11.78
District of Columbia ...	1,264	1,391	450*	6,000,000	13.00	11.82
Florida	5,898	6,546	4,139	25,686,530	11.93	10.75
Georgia 7/.....	1,769	2,056	1,819	11,947,433	18.50	15.92
Hawaii	747	817	408	3,532,003	12.95	11.84
Idaho	632	828	345	1,972,288*	8.55	6.53
Illinois	8,263	8,957	5,574	44,217,356	14.66	13.53
Indiana	3,811	3,929	2,597	17,336,943	12.46	12.09
Iowa	1,608	1,827	1,454	9,571,667	16.31	14.35
Kansas	1,959	2,317	1,752	12,906,002	18.05	15.26
Kentucky	1,021	1,213	694	4,313,997	11.58	9.74
Louisiana	2,874	3,206	2,200	12,706,850	12.11	10.86
Maine 9/.....	776	940	569	4,794,805	16.93	13.97
Maryland	3,123	3,485	1,914	14,473,570	12.70	11.38
Massachusetts	7,696	8,136	3,907	35,529,314	12.65	11.96
Michigan	12,059	12,636	6,378	58,444,131	13.28	12.67
Minnesota 10/.....	4,542	5,073	2,429	19,407,164	13.04	12.01
Mississippi	1,268	1,420	498	2,391,279	5.17	4.61

Table 10. Provisional Patient, Personnel and Financial Data for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, United States: July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970 (Continued).

State	Average Daily Resident Patient Population	Patients under Treatment	Total Full-time Personnel End of Year	Maintenance Expenditures		
				Total	Daily Expenditures	
				Amount	Per Resident Patient 16/	Per Patient under Treatment 17/
Missouri 11/	2,534	4,038	2,233	$ 14,165,894	10.40*	9.75*
Montana	966	1,083	508	3,193,260	9.06	8.08
Nebraska	1,858	2,094	1,029	5,646,019	8.32	7.39
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	941	1,079	505	3,052,967	8.89	7.75
New Jersey	6,719	7,125	4,114	27,946,023	11.39	10.75
New Mexico	734	807	602	3,638,605	13.58	12.35
New York 12/	26,701	28,115	15,880	122,838,069	12.68	12.08
North Carolina	4,937	5,529	3,000	22,014,083	12.22	10.91
North Dakota	1,508	1,623	734	3,922,936	7.13	6.62
Ohio 13/	9,501	9,930	3,920	29,425,428	8.48	8.12
Oklahoma	2,046	2,243	1,555	9,353,793	12.52	11.42
Oregon 14/	2,964	3,038	1,439	12,785,013	11.82	11.53
Pennsylvania	11,169	11,425	6,963	64,123,370	15.73	15.38
Rhode Island	877	937	533	5,134,165	16.04	15.01
South Carolina	3,535	4,034	1,618	10,018,512	7.76	6.80
South Dakota	1,204	1,326	483	3,041,571	6.92	6.28
Tennessee	2,653	2,983	1,942	11,887,664	12.28	10.92
Texas 15/	10,821	11,685	5,844	36,967,666	9.36	8.67
Utah	910	934	562	3,572,383	10.75	10.48
Vermont	635	721	321	2,576,808	11.12	9.79
Virginia	3,702	3,938	1,425	10,353,837	7.66	7.20
Washington	3,996	4,141	2,479	22,502,076	15.43	14.89
West Virginia	488	491	475	2,058,864	11.56	11.49
Wisconsin	3,872	4,176	2,015	21,500,390*	15.21	14.11
Wyoming	609	721	373	2,104,704	9.47	8.00

Refer to pages 31-32 for footnotes

SOURCE: "Residents in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, Current Facility Reports, July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970," Social and Rehabilitation Services, DHEW.

Table 11. Recent Trends in Patient Movement and Administrative Data, Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, United States, 1963 - 1970*

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
All Admissions	15,151	15,018	17,367	15,022	15,714	14,688	14,868	14,985
Net Releases	8,156	9,292	7,993	9,268	11,665	11,675	14,701	14,702
Deaths in Institutions	3,498	3,384	3,583	3,601	3,635	3,614	3,621	3,496
Resident Patients End of Year	176,516	179,599	187,305	191,987	193,188	192,520	189,394	186,743
Personnel (full time) at End of Year	69,494	74,128	79,056	88,974	94,900	100,804	107,737	117,327
Maintenance Expenditures	$353,574,833	$396,588,263	$441,714,654	$505,141,941	$576,620,954	$672,735,697	$764,605,791	$870,889,825
Per Resident Patient								
Per Year	1,984.00	2,188.77	2,334.99	2,615.30	2,965.33	3,471.99	3,995.58	4,634.85
Per Day	5.44	5.98	6.40	7.17	8.12	9.49	10.95	12.70
Per Patient under Treatment								
Per Year	1,879.43	2,062.61	2,221.36	2,447.27	2,774.10	3,244.98	3,681.02	4,249.47
Per Day	5.14	5.63	6.09	6.71	7.60	8.87	10.08	11.64
				INDEX NUMBERS				
All Admissions	100.0	102.5	116.0	100.6	105.4	98.5	99.7	100.5
Net Releases	100.0	113.9	98.0	113.6	143.0	143.1	180.2	180.2
Deaths in Institutions	100.0	96.7	102.4	102.9	103.9	103.3	103.5	100.0
Resident Patients End of Year	100.0	101.7	106.1	108.8	109.4	109.1	107.3	105.8
Personnel (full time) at End of Year	100.0	106.7	113.8	128.0	136.6	145.1	155.0	168.7
Maintenance Expenditures	100.0	112.2	124.9	142.3	163.1	190.3	216.2	246.3
Per Resident Patient								
Per Year	100.0	110.3	117.7	131.8	149.5	175.0	201.4	233.6
Per Day	100.0	109.9	117.6	131.8	149.3	174.4	201.3	233.4
Per Patient under Treatment								
Per Year	100.0	109.7	118.2	130.2	147.6	172.7	195.9	226.1
Per Day	100.0	109.5	118.3	130.1	147.6	172.2	195.7	226.0

*These data include estimates for underreporting wherever possible.

SOURCE: "Residents in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, Current Facility Reports, July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW

Table 12. Trends in First Admissions and Readmissions to Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, 1961-1970

Year	ADMISSIONS					
	Number of --			Percent of --		
	Total	First Adms.	Readmissions	Total	First Adms.	Readmissions
1961	14,515	13,281	1,234	100.0	91.5	8.5
1962	14,132	12,879	1,253	100.0	91.1	8.9
1963	15,151	13,347	1,804	100.0	88.1	11.9
1964	15,018	13,429	1,589	100.0	89.4	10.6
1965	17,367	15,008	2,359	100.0	86.4	13.6
1966	15,022	13,141	1,881	100.0	87.5	12.5
1967	15,714	13,644	2,070	100.0	86.8	13.2
1968	14,688	12,592	2,096	100.0	85.7	14.3
1969	14,868	12,226	2,642	100.0	82.2	17.8
1970	14,985	12,075	2,910	100.0	80.6	19.4

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Institute of Mental Health, HSMHA, and the Division of Developmental Disabilities, SRS

Table 13. Number, Percent Distribution, and Rate Per 100,000 Population of First Admissions for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, 1950-1970

Year	Total	Age at Admission						
		-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35 and over
					Number			
1950	10,960	1,743	2,337	2,557	2,022	729	780	792
1955	12,092	2,266	3,086	2,825	1,913	611	668	723
1960	13,534	2,264	3,734	3,532	2,312	507	455	730
1965	15,008	2,031	4,486	4,155	2,659	639	440	598
1970[4]	12,063	1,668	3,405	3,114	2,378[1]	422[2]	468	588
					Percent			
1950	100.0	15.9	21.3	23.3	18.5	6.7	7.1	7.2
1955	100.0	18.7	25.5	23.4	15.8	5.1	5.5	6.0
1960	100.0	16.7	27.6	26.1	17.1	3.7	3.4	5.4
1965	100.0	13.5	29.9	27.7	17.7	4.3	2.9	4.0
1970[4]	100.0	13.8	28.2	25.8	19.7	3.7	3.9	4.9
					Rate Per 100,000			
1950	7.3	10.7	17.6	22.9	19.4	6.6	3.3	1.2
1955	7.5	12.4	18.0	21.2	18.0	6.5	2.8	1.0
1960	7.6	11.1	19.9	20.8	17.8	5.0	2.0	1.0
1965	7.8	9.9	21.9	21.9	15.9	5.1	2.0	0.7
1970[4]	6.0	9.5	16.7	15.1		8.4[3]	1.9	0.7

1/ For 1970 age 15-20
2/ For 1970 age 21-24
3/ For 1970 age 15-24
4/ The data for 1970 in Tables 13 and 14 are based on 1970 Annual Census of Patients in Public Institutions for Mentally Retarded. 1970 data shown in other tables in this chapter are based on another survey. Therefore, there are minor discrepancies in the numbers.

SOURCE: "Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded - Trends in Caseload, Manpower, Expenditures," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, July 1968 (Updated to 1970).

Table 14. Number, Percent Distribution, and Rate Per 100,000 Population of Residents in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, 1950-1970

Year	Total	Age at End of Year						
		-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25.34	35 and over
					Number			
1950	128,145	1,949	7,146	13,922	18,912	16,785	27,962	41,469
1955	143,548	3,617	11,643	17,429	19,769	15,739	27,897	47,454
1960	163,730	3,474	14,512	23,744	25,727	18,101	27,459	50,713
1965	187,305	3,933	17,457	28,797	32,419	22,370	28,741	53,588
1970	187,177	7,198	21,474	29,247	36,373[1/]	19,062[2/]	27,727	46,096
					Percent			
1950	100.0	1.5	5.6	10.9	14.7	13.1	21.8	32.4
1955	100.0	2.5	8.1	12.1	13.8	11.0	19.4	33.1
1960	100.0	2.1	8.9	14.5	15.7	11.0	16.8	31.0
1965	100.0	2.1	9.3	15.4	17.3	11.9	15.4	28.6
1970	100.0	3.9	11.5	15.6	19.4	10.2	14.8	24.6
					Rate per 100,000			
1950	85.3	11.9	53.7	124.9	181.6	151.6	118.8	64.1
1955	88.4	19.8	67.9	130.6	185.7	167.3	118.4	67.2
1960	91.9	17.1	77.2	139.8	197.9	177.1	123.6	66.2
1965	97.6	19.2	85.1	151.9	194.1	178.8	132.8	66.0
1970	92.8	41.9	108.0	140.6	161.1[3/]		112.7	54.4

1/ For 1970 age 15-20
2/ For 1970 age 21-24
3/ For 1970 age 15-24
4/ The data for 1970 in Tables 13 and 14 are based on 1970 Annual Census of Patients in Public Institutions for Mentally Retarded. 1970 data shown in other tables in this chapter are based on another survey. Therefore, there are minor discrepancies in the numbers.

SOURCE: "Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded - Trends in Caseload, Manpower, Expenditures," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, July 1968 (Updated to 1970).

Table 15. Trends in the Number of Deaths and the Rate Per 1,000 Average Resident Patients in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded: United States, 1961-1970

Year	Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Average Resident Patients
1961	3,158	19.1
1962	3,244	18.8
1963	3,498	20.0
1964	3,384	19.1
1965	3,583	19.3
1966	3,601	18.9
1967	3,635	18.8
1968	3,614	18.7
1969	3,621	18.9
1970	3,496	18.3

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Institute of Mental Health, HSMHA, and the Division of Developmental Disabilities, SRS

Table 16. Number of Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, by States, 1960-1970

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
United States	108	113	124	128	135	143	154	165	170	180	190
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9
Colorado	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Connecticut	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	8
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	6
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Hawaii	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Indiana	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Iowa	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kansas	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kentucky	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Louisiana	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	5
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Massachusetts	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	8	8	8
Michigan	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minnesota	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	5
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	8	10	12
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
New York	8	7	11	11	11	14	16	18	17	17	17
North Carolina	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Ohio	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Oklahoma	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Pennsylvania	5	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tennessee	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Texas	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	10
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Washington	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SOURCE: "Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded - Trends in Caseload, Manpower, Expenditures," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, July 1968 (Updated to 1970)

Table 17. Number of First Admissions Per 100,000 Population to Public Mental Retardation Institutions by State, 1960-1969

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
United States	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.2
Alabama	2.1	8.1	5.3	4.5	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.3	1.2	1.3
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	N.R.	6.3
Arizona	5.6	7.9	11.1	10.3	7.7	3.9	4.3	2.6	5.2	2.3
Arkansas	13.9	4.5	1.1	9.9	2.3	5.5	10.9	2.8	11.7	19.2
California	9.8	6.0	4.6	8.2	4.6	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.7	3.5
Colorado	7.0	7.1	5.1	5.2	13.1	6.4	6.4	12.5	8.9	7.9
Connecticut	8.8	10.2	11.7	8.4	6.9	5.5	11.2	12.0	11.1	9.4
Delaware	10.4	6.9	8.9	6.6	12.6	9.7	7.1	3.7	3.2	4.3
District of Columbia	9.4*	12.5	12.4	11.6	7.0*	10.3	8.1	9.4	9.5	5.9
Florida	7.1	10.0	8.7	9.7	7.4	7.5	11.3	8.8	10.4	14.8
Georgia	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.6
Hawaii	-	6.0	6.3	10.4	9.9	10.6	8.8	7.1	5.7	7.5
Idaho	1.5	2.8	3.9	3.1	1.3	14.3	10.7	9.2	15.2	15.8
Illinois	2.8	2.0	3.9	4.6	5.1*	5.7*	5.1*	4.5	1.9	2.9
Indiana	5.6	5.0	7.3	3.4	4.0	5.8	5.9	4.5	1.3	3.1
Iowa	4.8	6.3	5.4	7.6	6.8	5.3	3.5	5.3	3.9	3.8
Kansas	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.6	7.2	7.5	9.2	6.7	5.5	6.8
Kentucky	3.9*	3.2*	2.7	1.0	2.9	7.2	3.4	2.9	3.8	2.9
Louisiana	3.6	3.9	4.2	6.7	2.6	8.7	7.7	6.8	12.1	6.8
Maine	6.4	7.4	7.5	6.0	23.0	12.8	6.0	4.3	4.4	6.6
Maryland	8.4	6.9	7.5	9.2	5.6*	8.5*	8.5	7.3	8.1	6.8
Massachusetts	11.1	9.7	10.7	7.4	5.7	7.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.3
Michigan	10.8	9.3	7.4	10.6	8.9	12.8	8.7*	11.8	7.6	7.5
Minnesota	11.0	14.9	12.5	8.5	5.9	10.3	5.5*	6.1	5.9	5.8
Mississippi	1.8	2.5	2.4	6.5	5.5	7.7	4.0	4.9	5.8	4.6
Missouri	4.2	5.0	3.8	4.4	3.2	4.5	4.9	4.6	18.5	18.4
Montana	9.4	6.6	0.6	13.3	17.3	8.1	10.9	0.7	1.9	15.8
Nebraska	7.6	8.6	7.8	7.4	10.5	7.8	7.6	6.8	6.2	4.6
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	10.3	11.6	6.6	4.1	6.6	9.1	9.0	6.7	9.4	4.5
New Jersey	3.7	3.3	4.6*	4.2	4.4	7.3	10.7	6.9	3.8	3.1
New Mexico	6.0	2.3	1.9	10.8	25.1	10.4	9.2	14.4	9.4	6.5
New York	11.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.0	8.6	6.9	7.0	5.8	5.6
North Carolina	11.1*	11.9*	11.2	13.5	9.0	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.2	10.2
North Dakota	13.5	15.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.8	6.7	11.8	10.9	7.9
Ohio	7.0	5.9	5.1	4.3	7.4	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.8	4.9
Oklahoma	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.5*	13.4	27.7	9.9	9.4	9.2	10.0
Oregon	37.7	17.6*	11.0*	10.3	6.1*	8.3	9.3	13.4	7.8	8.9
Pennsylvania	3.4	6.2	7.9	4.1	3.7	7.7	5.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Rhode Island	6.3	8.5	9.5	9.9	5.0	2.2	3.9	5.6	5.0	3.8
South Carolina	15.6	5.9	5.1	6.0	11.7*	6.7*	9.9	10.9	23.0	24.6
South Dakota	10.8	8.7	7.5	12.3	18.9	7.2	9.2	13.0	9.4	9.8
Tennessee	5.0	6.8	4.2	5.1	6.7	5.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	5.6
Texas	4.9	10.1	11.2	12.1	13.9	12.0	6.8	8.6	6.4	5.5
Utah	8.4	7.3	7.2	5.3	5.5	2.6	1.8	2.9	8.9	4.8
Vermont	8.2	10.3	9.9	11.9	17.3	11.9	11.8	7.6	11.2	16.7
Virginia	6.5	6.4	7.6	6.4	7.6	9.4	7.7	7.0	6.9	5.6
Washington	7.2	12.8	4.4	5.8	8.2	7.7	12.0	6.8	7.5	5.9
West Virginia	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.7	6.7	6.3	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
Wisconsin	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.1	7.4	5.8	7.1	7.4
Wyoming	6.1	16.8	10.4	9.1	11.4	9.2	12.0	8.9	7.2	9.6

*Estimated

SOURCE: "Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded - Trends i. Caseload, Manpower, Expenditures," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, July 1968 (Updated to 1969)

Table 18. Number of Resident Patients Per 100,000 Population in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, United States, 1960-1970

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
United States	91.9	92.6	94.8	94.8	95.2	97.6	98.8	98.6	97.7	94.2	94.2
Alabama	52.0	56.5	59.3	60.6	62.6	63.4	64.5	65.6	67.4	66.7	67.5
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.2	40.1	40.6	40.5
Arizona	44.7	45.3	50.8	54.7	56.6	55.9	55.6	55.6	60.4	58.8	55.7
Arkansas	12.5	14.9	14.3	23.7	24.1	28.0	33.8	34.1	43.3	56.9	67.6
California	72.9	72.5	70.1	73.7	72.3	71.9	71.1	71.4	71.1	65.8	58.7
Colorado	91.4	86.7	89.0	87.4	93.8	94.2	100.1	121.0	122.9	111.3	98.2
Connecticut	140.5	138.2	135.9	133.7	132.7	129.0	137.0	141.7	139.9	137.2	134.9
Delaware	128.8	127.4	126.9	122.2	117.1	115.9	114.5	120.6	112.0	106.4	105.0
Dist. of Col.	128.1*	135.8	141.5	147.0	154.3*	150.0	162.8	162.1	166.4	163.9	169.2
Florida	29.4	32.7	61.1	64.8	67.1	70.3	76.1	85.3	91.8	91.4	91.6
Georgia	35.3	37.3	39.5	40.5	37.8	38.9	43.7	40.9	41.1	37.5	41.6
Hawaii	-	137.7	133.3	133.8	131.9	127.2	121.7	115.5	109.3	100.8	104.8
Idaho	112.9	108.8	106.2	105.7	99.9	105.8	105.4	100.0	99.3	98.2	92.4
Illinois	100.2	98.9	99.2	96.8	94.5*	94.3*	92.0*	88.0	83.8	77.7	71.3
Indiana	77.9	77.2	81.7	79.1	78.3	78.8	80.4	79.3	75.9	73.8	69.5
Iowa	117.6	107.2	92.5	82.4	77.5	72.9	67.8	67.0	60.7	55.6	57.5
Kansas	93.9	89.3	87.8	86.5	89.8	87.1	88.1	85.9	87.1	83.7	91.4
Kentucky	38.0*	40.3*	38.4	34.2	33.4	35.3	34.6	33.9	34.4	32.9	31.2
Louisiana	47.7	48.5	49.8	53.7	52.4	59.7	63.6	65.6	75.7	75.3	82.1
Maine	138.1	127.7	118.6	113.9	111.9	110.3	102.0	100.4	94.3	86.9	81.4
Maryland	73.9	76.9	79.2	80.4	76.9*	80.8*	84.3	86.6	84.5	88.1	83.3
Massachusetts	177.1	176.9	170.9	166.5	164.9	163.9	160.9	154.6	147.3	143.0	133.6
Michigan	146.1	148.8	151.6	152.1	150.9	152.2	150.3	147.0	149.5	140.4	133.6
Minnesota	155.9	162.0	166.6	162.6	159.6	159.2	153.4	157.2	142.6	131.0	113.7
Mississippi	52.4	52.5	52.0	47.2	51.6	52.0	56.2	54.3	58.3	57.1	61.3
Missouri	58.1	57.3	57.0	56.0	55.6	55.1	57.0*	56.6	57.5	55.1	54.7
Montana	125.7	127.8	122.9	120.4	130.0	132.6	147.3	144.0	125.4	135.5	137.2
Nebraska	155.4	155.1	154.9	155.7	161.0	162.6	164.5	163.5	147.5	140.6	119.4
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	133.6	140.8	140.8	138.4	137.3	151.1	167.6	146.0	150.4	140.8	132.2
New Jersey	94.2	91.1	89.5*	87.7	86.1	89.0	94.9	95.9	95.6	94.1	96.4
New Mexico	23.9	24.1	23.8	33.4	48.2	55.6	60.7	70.1	77.1	78.1	70.9
New York	140.0	132.7	137.5	138.0	132.8	151.5	150.2	155.6	152.3	147.0	146.3
North Carolina	70.0*	80.1*	78.9	80.8	89.6	90.9	89.7	90.8	93.3	94.6	102.3
North Dakota	193.2	193.7	192.2	185.3	188.8	190.0	189.0	220.5	252.0	249.3	246.6
Ohio	79.7	76.6	96.5	96.8	98.7	97.7	97.1	93.2	90.7	87.7	89.0
Oklahoma	90.6	87.2	90.1	89.8*	96.1	96.0	84.3	79.0	92.5	78.3	76.7
Oregon	130.6	140.3*	140.7*	140.4	129.4*	116.4	147.9	169.1	152.0	145.1	135.9
Pennsylvania	87.7	90.6	90.9	91.5	92.4	98.3	100.5	101.5	98.8	92.0	90.2
Rhode Island	106.8	111.0	111.3	112.2	115.6	110.3	105.6	100.9	97.3	98.6	92.2
South Carolina	112.3	112.1	110.9	108.3	114.8*	114.0*	118.2	114.3	127.9	133.5	144.4
South Dakota	154.8	153.9	155.2	159.1	167.0	188.2	193.3	190.8	187.3	185.3	181.1
Tennessee	39.4	44.1	45.3	47.6	51.8	53.1	53.9	55.8	57.8	63.0	71.6
Texas	72.8	77.3	81.7	81.8	94.4	97.3	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	100.3
Utah	104.4	100.0	94.1	90.7	91.2	85.5	109.4	80.1	77.4	110.5	81.8
Vermont	151.7	156.2	158.4	155.3	164.4	164.1	163.7	155.1	155.5	150.4	141.4
Virginia	72.9	73.7	73.8	74.3	75.8	80.9	80.2	80.1	80.9	80.6	82.0
Washington	128.3	134.7	132.6	129.7	132.0	134.8	140.1	127.7	111.3	121.5	112.1
West Virginia	19.2	19.0	18.7	18.5	23.6	28.5	26.1	26.6	26.0	25.9	26.4
Wisconsin	90.3	91.3	91.8	91.5	90.6	90.5	90.6	88.2	86.5	89.5	85.6
Wyoming	185.7	175.4	170.7	168.9	167.9	169.2	220.0	211.7	203.4	219.9	212.5

*Estimated

SOURCE: "Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded - Trends in Caseload, Manpower, Expenditures," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, July 1968 (Updated to 1970)

Table 19. Number of Full-time Staff per 100 Patients under Care in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, United States, 1960-1970

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
United States	31.3	32.2	34.5	36.9	38.6	39.7	43.1	45.5	48.5	51.9	57.3
Alabama	22.4	23.1	22.6	22.8	23.6	23.4	26.2	25.7	30.2	31.6	31.6
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.6
Arizona	28.5	30.7	30.3	33.5	32.7	37.6	41.7	42.3	47.4	45.7	51.2
Arkansas	42.3	46.5	50.9	50.4	50.3	52.5	50.9	61.0	59.3	79.2	69.0
California	43.9	43.4	46.6	48.8	45.5	42.1	50.5	46.1	44.3	54.5	97.3
Colorado	33.0	34.6	39.9	47.4	50.6	54.6	56.4	55.6	58.1	54.6	62.2
Connecticut	33.5	36.3	37.4	38.0	40.6	41.7	43.6	45.7	44.9	50.1	52.3
Delaware	42.2	41.4	43.1	42.1	44.4	49.9	51.4	53.6	57.8	65.5	71.3
Dist. of Col.	32.1*	33.2	29.9	30.3	30.0*	35.4	28.3	26.5	26.6	29.7	32.4
Florida	53.1	56.8	62.9	65.3	65.9	67.6	72.9	71.0	81.5	67.7	63.2
Georgia	30.9	28.4	28.9	33.7	41.3	48.0	45.9	47.6	56.6	56.5	88.5
Hawaii	-	33.6	36.9	36.8	36.4	37.2	40.2	40.7	41.4	44.6	49.9
Idaho	33.3	38.7	40.4	42.5	41.8	36.2	40.3	41.7	39.9	39.5	41.7
Illinois	17.5	18.1	21.0	24.0	28.7*	34.1*	37.2*	47.5	58.0	55.8	62.2
Indiana	30.8	33.2	37.6	38.9	40.1	47.4	48.1	55.4	62.2	61.1	66.1
Iowa	30.3	29.9	32.1	35.6	41.4	44.7	47.2	47.3	78.2	80.4	79.6
Kansas	56.1	58.3	66.7	68.3	73.8	70.0	73.2	75.8	76.1	79.1	75.6
Kentucky	20.5*	-	20.7	46.5	51.2	47.9	55.0	56.8	55.2	55.7	57.2
Louisiana	38.3	46.2	47.4	51.9	53.9*	60.7	59.8	61.4	72.3	66.6	68.6
Maine	33.1	38.8	43.0	45.9	41.9	46.4	47.2	44.7	51.0	58.0	60.5
Maryland	39.5	37.2	38.6	40.9	46.6*	39.4*	40.5	46.6	43.5	48.7	54.9
Massachusetts	32.5	32.9	34.5	36.5	37.6	41.9	41.9*	46.6	40.4	41.2	48.0
Michigan	36.3	35.5	35.9	36.0	37.8	38.4	43.2*	44.7	46.8	51.8	50.5
Minnesota	28.6	27.4[1]	28.2	28.0[1]	30.0	32.0	36.7*	38.2	43.5	55.5	47.9
Mississippi	17.0	17.2	18.2	16.7	24.7	27.8	28.0	28.1	30.1	34.5	35.1
Missouri	34.9	36.8	40.1	40.9	44.8	44.4	44.0	48.9	47.9	50.8	55.3
Montana	21.5	19.2	19.3	20.4	20.5	22.5	26.7	27.7	31.5	49.8	46.9
Nebraska	22.5	22.4	23.2	24.1	25.0	25.2	26.1	26.7	31.2	36.3	49.1
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	38.3	36.7	36.5	38.1	37.5	40.0	35.3	38.6	40.5	40.2	46.8
New Jersey	28.9*	30.1*	31.5*	34.6	34.0	38.6	44.8	46.8	49.6	53.6	57.7
New Mexico	39.0	41.9	47.9	56.4	49.9	60.2	73.0	66.0	75.9	79.3	74.6
New York	28.7[1]	30.8	32.3	34.8	36.2	35.9	42.3	53.5	45.6	50.3	56.5
North Carolina	34.9*	37.3*	34.3	36.2	45.5	47.1	45.3	49.1	54.0	53.3	54.3
North Dakota	23.9	27.8	29.4	32.5	33.8	34.0	34.2	43.4	48.1	47.6	45.2
Ohio	28.1	28.7	34.1	33.9	33.0	32.7	32.2	34.7	35.7	36.4	39.5
Oklahoma	22.1*	22.7*	24.1*	28.4*	48.6	47.1	55.6	67.7	64.3	68.7	69.3
Oregon	28.5	29.4*	30.3*	29.8	29.7*	31.2*	39.6	43.6	41.7	41.4	47.4
Pennsylvania	31.1	33.4	34.9	39.7	41.6	44.0	45.4	48.6	50.8	57.9	61.0
Rhode Island	40.1	43.7	38.1	40.2	40.4	45.0	41.8	44.3	54.7	56.1	56.9
South Carolina	20.7	21.5	22.9	23.4	23.5*	25.2*	26.8	27.2	33.6	37.3	40.1
South Dakota	20.4	20.9	22.0	20.9	26.3	30.6	30.8	30.5	35.6	36.5	36.4
Tennessee	19.7	25.1	26.2	30.8	37.9	39.1	44.6	49.2	60.3	64.5	65.1
Texas	31.6	29.6	34.4*	41.8	38.7	34.8	38.4	40.8	43.8	46.6	50.0
Utah	20.4	21.0	24.2	28.7	20.6	30.0	29.8	30.5	37.4	37.2	60.2
Vermont	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.7	30.8	30.9	31.0	35.8	39.4	40.2	44.5
Virginia	28.6	31.2	32.1	32.6	33.9	34.1	32.3	35.1	36.7	37.6	36.2
Washington	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.3	37.2	36.6	36.9	39.0	46.0	52.2	59.9
West Virginia	33.1	37.2	40.4	40.5	34.1	62.0	76.0	85.6	78.6	79.9	96.7
Wisconsin	39.2	42.6	45.6	47.0	49.9	55.2	59.2	64.9	71.8	73.3	48.3
Wyoming	29.9	31.6	34.7	40.1	39.4	45.1	44.2	51.3	45.1	46.1	51.7

*Estimated

1/Data underestimated as one Institution reported only by number of patients under care and not corresponding number of full-time staff

SOURCE: "Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded - Trends in Caseload, Manpower, Expenditures," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, July 1968 (Updated to 1970)

Table 20. Daily Maintenance Expenditures Per Patient under Treatment in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded, United States, 1960-1970

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
United States	4.20	4.43	4.81	5.14	5.63	6.09	6.71	7.60	8.87	10.08	11.64
Alabama	2.53*	2.52	2.87	3.03	3.06	3.15	3.74	3.88	4.71	5.79	6.37
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.62
Arizona	2.73	2.87	3.03	3.17	3.44	4.16	4.89	6.00	6.03	6.09	7.32
Arkansas	3.99	4.54	5.48	4.64	5.50	5.78	4.86	6.37	7.64	8.17	8.86
California	6.33	6.69	7.04	8.13	8.73	9.39	10.23	11.31	12.30	13.23	16.38
Colorado	4.47	4.73	5.56	6.44	6.97	7.85	7.66	9.68	9.30	12.21	15.73
Connecticut	5.20	5.58	5.97	6.12	6.50	6.99	8.17	8.58	9.65	11.34	12.69
Delaware	4.71	4.83	4.79	4.67	5.41	5.99	6.69	7.67	8.63	10.55	11.78
Dist. of Col.	7.08*	7.52	4.94	5.38	7.89*	7.83	5.98*	5.21	6.90	11.19	11.82
Florida	5.03	5.15	6.05	6.28	6.81	6.86	7.01	7.53	10.91	10.92	10.75
Georgia	3.61	3.95	3.82	4.56	5.32	6.66	6.94	8.42	10.13	11.45	15.92
Hawaii	-	5.23	6.05	6.75	6.32	6.68	7.82	8.67	9.11	9.22	11.84
Idaho	3.69	4.56	4.87	5.28	5.87	5.06	6.09	5.51	6.53	8.11	6.53
Illinois	3.03	3.12	3.56	3.76	4.66*	5.59*	7.08*	8.70	11.01	11.58	13.53
Indiana	3.86	4.05	4.66	4.87	5.16	6.17	7.16	8.01	10.46	11.51	12.09
Iowa	3.46	3.76	4.15	4.85	5.38	5.95	7.66	8.25	11.59	13.38	14.35
Kansas	6.37	7.58	8.86	9.90	10.37	10.63	11.09	11.54	12.72	13.75	15.26
Kentucky	-	-	2.47	4.30	6.13	6.47	7.51	9.17	8.76	8.98	9.74
Louisiana	3.53	4.55	4.82	5.05	5.11[1]	6.27	7.53	8.91	9.82	10.99	10.86
Maine	4.21	4.88	5.83	6.66	6.18	7.06	8.28	8.36	9.36	10.00	13.97
Maryland	4.67	4.96	5.23	5.11	6.60*	6.13*	6.91	7.28	8.45	9.00	11.38
Massachusetts	4.33	4.86	5.04	5.33	6.06	6.41	6.57	7.80	8.97	9.47	11.96
Michigan	5.60	5.88	5.98	6.03	6.44	6.79	7.56	8.38	9.73	11.62	12.67
Minnesota	4.09[1]	4.11[1]	4.42	4.77[1]	4.48	5.34	5.86	5.99	8.11	9.62	12.01
Mississippi	1.63	1.55	1.75	1.62	2.05	2.45	2.82	2.95	3.28	3.79	4.61
Missouri	3.23	4.11	4.18	4.70	5.58	5.32	6.06*	7.09	7.10	9.13	9.75
Montana	2.90	2.64	2.78	2.91	3.38	3.65	4.39	5.04	7.69	7.12	8.08
Nebraska	2.34	2.53	2.57	2.75	2.89	3.09	3.42	3.84	4.38	5.94	7.39
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	4.49	4.42	4.84	4.94	4.89	6.05	5.41	5.97	6.61	6.91	7.75
New Jersey	4.09*	4.33*	4.61*	4.57	5.03	5.55	6.57	7.32	8.66	9.39	10.75
New Mexico	4.84	5.12	5.91	5.70	5.72	6.84	9.80	11.16	10.82	12.77	12.35
New York	4.27[1]	4.27	4.84	5.10	6.05	6.28	6.50	7.50	8.31	10.15	12.08
North Carolina	4.09*	4.31	4.17	4.60	5.16	5.89	6.48	7.24	8.34	8.75	10.91
North Dakota	3.03	3.33	3.80	3.99	4.22	4.42	4.59	5.07	6.53	5.91	6.62
Ohio	3.97	4.12	4.53	4.69	4.50	4.62	4.78	5.34	6.72	7.21	8.12
Oklahoma	1.86*	1.84*	1.84*	2.79*	3.95	5.28	7.07	9.11	10.13	10.22	11.42
Oregon	3.33	4.13*	4.54*	4.60	5.00*	5.26*	6.76	7.30	8.81	9.10	11.53
Pennsylvania	4.25	4.31*	5.03	5.35	5.76	6.24	6.99	7.98	9.29	11.19	15.38
Rhode Island	4.67	5.26	5.25	6.01	6.18	8.85	10.16	11.43	13.24	13.84	15.01
South Carolina	2.35	2.58	2.71	2.95	3.08*	3.36*	3.73*	4.20	2.28	5.96	6.80
South Dakota	2.16	2.13	2.34	2.25	3.04	3.39	2.96	3.11	5.99	6.17	6.28
Tennessee	2.47	3.04	3.28	3.72	4.42	5.04	5.68	6.74	7.83	9.56	10.92
Texas	3.00	3.10	3.44	3.78	3.70	3.91	4.65	5.09	6.64	7.55	8.67
Utah	2.85	3.24	3.31	4.04	4.43	4.76	4.74	5.22	5.90	6.98	10.48
Vermont	3.61	3.52	3.77	3.88	4.36	4.47	5.34	7.00	7.37	7.69	9.79
Virginia	3.43	3.48	3.87	3.88	4.02	4.21	4.38	5.23	5.79	6.35	7.20
Washington	5.55	5.90	6.16	6.10	6.31	7.10	7.05	8.49	10.39	12.74	14.89
West Virginia	3.93	4.09	4.64	4.92	4.97	6.51	8.06	8.60	10.06	10.57	11.49
Wisconsin	5.73	6.08	6.77	7.18	7.69	8.76	9.91	11.63	14.31	16.51	14.11
Wyoming	4.14	4.43	4.92	5.57	5.70	6.26	5.31	7.09	6.99	6.80	8.00

*Estimated

1/ Data underestimated as one Institution reported only by number of patients under care and not corresponding maintenance expenditures

SOURCE: "Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded - Trends in Caseload, Manpower, Expenditures," Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, July 1968 (Updated to 1970)

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 8-10

1/ The United States total does not include Nevada since Nevada has no public institutions for the mentally retarded.

2/ Alabama: Data reported was for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1970.

3/ Arkansas: The Arkansas Children's Colony consists of three residential units located in various geographical settings within the State which are centrally administered and funded. In addition there is a rehabilitation unit with residential capacity for 80 trainees. The expenditure figures do not include costs associated with the rehabilitation unit nor do they reflect any other monies than those from State appropriations.

4/ California: In some instances personnel data reflect hospital employees who treat both the mentally retarded and the mentally disordered.

5/ Colorado: Expenditure figures include some Federal funds.

6/ Connecticut: Of the eight facilities included in their report six are regional centers and two are considered training schools. The latter are large long-term-stay facilities which provide services to nearly 90% of residential patient population.

7/ Georgia: The data as presented are agregate figures for all State-run facilities with residential capacity. Thus the expenditures as reported includes services to day patients, night patients, and inpatients at two retardation centers opened during the year.

8/ Illinois: The readmissions figures include 57 transfers from State hospitals and the net release figures include 265 transfers to State Hospitals.

9/ Maine: Pineland Hospital and Training Center is a dual purpose facility. Only data pertaining to mentally retarded are reported here.

10/ Minnesota: One new center was opened at the end of the fiscal year and another facility was closed. In computing daily maintenance expenditures 465 average daily patients and 645 patients under treatment were excluded since expenditure figures were not available for the facilities providing residential services for these patients.

11/ Missouri: Two new facilities that provide inpatient services were opened this year. This increases the number of Regional Diagnostic Centers to nine within the State system in addition to the three State School-Hospital facilities. The daily maintenance expenditures computations are estimated figures for just the three long term stay residential institutions.

12/ New York: Data reported was for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1970. Data on personnel and maintenance expenditures excludes Albion State Training School and Beacon State Institution. Maintenance expenditures are also excluded for New York State Research Institute. Therefore, the maintenance expenditure computations and these ratios reflect a slightly lower value than if the data had been excluded.

13/ Ohio: Includes data on the mentally retarded patients at the following dual purpose institutions: Cambridge State Hospital and Springview Hospital. Personnel and maintenance expenditures for these two facilities were not included. However, the ap-

proximately 300 mentally retarded patients at these dual purpose facilities were not excluded from the daily maintenance expenditure computations and therefore these ratios reflect a slightly lower value than if the data had been excluded.

14/ Oregon: Resident patients were defined as those who were physically present or on pass three days or less.

15/ Texas: Data reported were for fiscal year ending August 31, 1970. Includes data from San Angelo State School and Corpus Christi State School which opened October 7, 1969 and June 1, 1970 respectively. In computing daily maintenance expenditures for Texas 46 average daily patients and 66 patients under treatment and $573,767 in expenditures were excluded for Corpus Christi State School.

16/ Per resident patient maintenance expenditures are based on the average daily resident patient population of institutions reporting expenditures.

17/ Per patient under treatment maintenance expenditures are based on the patients under treatment (resident patients beginning of year plus total admissions) for institutions reporting expenditures.

18/ Admission and resident patient end of year rates are per 100,000 estimated civilian population. Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, provisional estimate for April 1970. (Civilian population for State of Nevada has been subtracted from the U.S. civilian population since Nevada has no public institutions for the mentally retarded).

19/ These rates are based on the average of the beginning and end of year resident patient populations.

Symbols used: *Indicates data which are estimated or include estimates.

--Data not available.

DESCRIPTION AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

A. Patient Movement Data

The summary data presented in the preceding tables may be used to analyze the annual changes in year end populations of public institutions in terms of three categories of patient movement (admissions, net releases, and deaths). These categories are defined as follows:

1. Admissions: This category includes first and readmissions. First Admissions are all patients admitted to a public institution for the mentally retarded without a record of previous care, i.e., a record of an admission and a formal discharge, in either a public or private institution anywhere. Thus, a patient coming into a public institution for the mentally retarded from a hospital for mental disease would be considered a first admission. Readmissions are all patients admitted with a record of previous care in a public or private institution.

2. Net Releases Alive from Institution: The concept of "net release alive from Institution" takes into account movement of patients into and out of the Institution since this quantity is the number of placements on extramural care plus direct discharge from the Institution less the number of returns from extramural care, all occurring during any one year. National data on placements and returns from extramural care are not available but net releases may be computed from less detailed movement data as:

Net Releases Alive from Institution	=	Resident Patients Beginning of Year	+	All Admissions Excluding Transfers	-	Deaths in Institution	-	Resident Patients End of Year

Interpretation of net releases alive from Institution should be made with caution. This quantity is the net number of releases alive from the Public Institutions in the State system and includes not only direct discharges to the community and placement on leave but also direct discharges to other inpatient facilities outside the State system such as public mental hospitals, boarding care homes, and public institutions in other States. The number of net releases is used as a measure of movement out of the Institution rather than the total number of discharges because many discharges occur while patients are already outside the Institution on extramural care. The number of net releases may be considered an estimate of the number of effective releases from the Institution under the assumption that subtracting returns from leave during the year removes only the short term visits, leaves, and escapes and retains the effective releases; i.e., those from which the patients did not return to the Institution within the time period covered.

3. Deaths in Institution: This category includes only deaths occurring to patients resident in the Institution and does not include deaths among patients on leave, even though these patients are still on the Institution books.

4. Patient Movement Ratios per 100,000 Civilian Population: The admission ratio measures the proportion of people coming under care during the year while the resident patient at end of year ratio measures the proportion of the population under care at one point in time.

5. Patient Movement Ratios per 1,000 Average Resident Patients: These ratios relate each of three movement categories: Total Admissions, Net Releases, and Deaths, to the average resident population, thus providing indexes of the amount and type of patient movement activity that occurred during the year. It should be kept in mind that the ratios shown in these tables are based on totals and as such they have the limitations of totals. They are not standardized for such important variables as age, sex, medical classification, and years in the Institution. To illustrate how these ratios are descriptive of changes in resident patient populations, consider the following hypothetical examples:

Suppose that the resident patient populations in State A and State B each increased by three percent (or 30 per 1,000). Considering only these data gives a limited and potentially misleading view of patient movement activity. However, now suppose that the patient movement ratios are computed to be the following:

Movement Category	State A	State B
Admissions	99.3	162.7
Net Releases	79.9	144.0
Deaths	16.3	15.7

These ratios show that State B has much higher rates of patient movement into and out of the Institution than State A. While these ratios highlight areas of difference between the two States, conclusions based only on these ratios may be fallacious. The differences can be isolated further by analyzing the data in terms of the patient characteristics mentioned above (age, sex, medical classification, and years in institutions). Even at this point, one cannot evaluate the relative efficacy of the two public institutional programs since differences in patient movement ratios between States may also be attributable to a great many other factors, such as policies and laws controlling admissions and release, the ways in which the public institutions are utilized by the communities they serve, the types of patients admitted, the various treatment programs within the Institutions, and the availability of various community facilities that can serve as adjuncts or alternatives to institutionalization. Since the reasons for interstate differences in these movement ratios are complex and vary considerably from Institution to Institution within and between States, ratios constructed from gross movement data (i.e., State totals) cannot be used to measure the therapeutic effectiveness of various programs.

6. Ratio of Net Releases to 1,000 Admissions: The ratio "net releases per 1,000 admissions" is a convenient index for summarizing the live net movement into and out of the Institution. For example, if the ratio is less than 1,000 there were more admissions than net releases. Note that this index does not relate net releases to admissions in the sense of a percent or rate because not all releases during a year derive from the admissions during that year. Some of these net releases occurred to patients with lengths of stay greater than one year, that is, patients admitted during some prior year.

B. Expenditure Ratios

The expenditure per average daily resident patient has been the most commonly used ratio for comparing Institution expenditures. Its major limitation is that it does not adequately take into account the number of admissions for which a large share of the expenditure is required. If the patient base is enlarged to include admissions during the year, the resulting sum is the best available estimate of patients under treatment during the year. This quantity is actually defined as:

Patients under Treatment	=	Resident Patients Beginning of Year	+	All Admissions Excluding Transfers	+	Returns from Leave among Patients on Leave Beginning of Year

The estimate, however, does not include the last term since these data are not available nationally.

The ratio of expenditures to patients under treatment appears to be a more realistic measure, but it does not solve the problem completely. While a larger share of the expenditures is required for the care of admissions, the index weights both admissions and resident patients equally.

C. Interstate Variation

Considerable variation among the States in patient movement, personnel, and expenditure data is indicated in Table 10.

Actual numbers are not comparable among States since they do not take into account differences in size of population. Therefore, ratios have been computed for several data categories. For example, net releases and total admissions per 1,000 average resident patients show considerable variation, with net release rates ranging from 21 to 557. Rates of admission and resident patients at end of year per 100,000 civilian population also vary considerably from State to State. Considerable interstate variation is further illustrated by the range in expenditures per patient under treatment per day from a high of $16.38 (excluding Alaska) to a low of $4.61.

However, as has been emphasized in Sections A4-A6 above, comparison of State ratios, while serving to highlight areas of differences, are limited. More detailed classifications of movement categories by such variables as age, sex, medical classification and time on books are needed. Data on most of these variables as well as more detail on personnel and maintenance expenditures will be available in other publications. This detail will provide partial explanations of the gross differences noted in the tables. Also, as mentioned previously, other factors such as policies and laws affecting admission and releases of patients, other community treatment facilities, effectiveness of therapeutic programs, etc., must be evaluated to determine the extent of their influence on interstate variation.

CHAPTER 3

MENTALLY RETARDED PATIENTS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

A major role in the public care of the mentally retarded is played by the public mental hospitals. In 1968, for example, 25 percent of the total first admissions diagnosed with mental retardation to both public institutions for the mentally retarded and to State mental hospitals were to the latter type of facility. The State mental hospital plays a predominant role for mentally retarded persons who are 25 years and older. In 1968, for example, of first admissions diagnosed with mental retardation to public facilities, almost 75 percent of those 45 years and older were to State mental hospitals, and only 25 percent were to public institutions for the mentally retarded. Among those 25 to 44 years of age, 70 percent of the admissions were to State hospitals. In the 18-24 year age group, 50 percent were to State mental hospitals. Among the resident patients in public facilities, almost 50 percent of the mentally retarded aged 45 and over were in State mental hospitals, and of those 25-44 years of age, almost 25 percent.

The differences in the age distribution of first admissions to public mental hospitals and of those to public institutions for the mentally retarded result in differences in the age distribution of resident patients in these two types of facilities. Nearly three-fourths of the resident patients diagnosed as mentally retarded in public mental hospitals are 35 years or older compared with slightly under one-fourth in that age group in public institutions for the mentally retarded.

In addition to the age differences between mentally retarded persons in public institutions for the mentally retarded and those in public mental hospitals, there are also striking differences in the degree of severity of mental retardation at admission. About 72 percent of the mentally retarded admissions to public mental hospitals are classified as mildly or moderately retarded as opposed to 49 percent of such admissions to public institutions for the mentally retarded (Table 21).

There is considerable variation by State in these figures. The variations among States and the proportion of patients with mental retardation admitted to and resident in their public mental hospitals may be the result of several factors, such as the availability of separate institutions for the care of the mentally retarded, the application of age restrictions to patients accepted for care in institutions for the mentally retarded in some States, differential policies with respect to retaining long-term mentally retarded patients in institutions for the mentally retarded, differences in policies with respect to the locale of care for mentally retarded patients with psychotic disorders, and programs establishing separate care units for the mentally retarded in the State mental hospitals.

The data in this chapter are from the annual census of patients in mental institutions, conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Table 21. Comparison of First Admissions to Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded and Mentally Retarded First Admissions to State Hospitals by Degree of Severity and Age, United States, 1967

Mentally Retarded in Public Mental Hospitals

Severity	Age							
	All ages	-15	15-24	25+	All ages	-15	15-24	25+
	Number				Percent			
All persons	3,652	482	1,450	1,720	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mild and moderate	2,610	316	1,096	1,198	71.5	65.6	75.6	69.7
Severe and profound	616	119	199	298	16.9	24.7	13.7	17.3
Unspecified	426	47	155	224	11.6	9.7	10.7	13.0

Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded

Severity	Age							
	All ages	-15	15-24	25+	All ages	-15	15-24	25+
	Number				Percent			
All persons	9,447	6,459	2,267	721	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mild and moderate	4,612	2,802	1,406	404	48.8	43.4	62.0	56.0
Severe and profound	3,530	2,779	512	239	37.4	43.0	22.6	33.2
Unspecified	1,305	878	349	78	13.8	13.6	15.4	10.8

SOURCE: "Patients in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded in 1967," Series A , Number 1, Mental Health Statistics, NIMH

Table 22. Number and Percent Distribution of Resident Patients Diagnosed as Mentally Deficient in State Mental Hospitals by age: United States, 1950-1970

Year	Total	-15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
				Number				
1950	48,226	582	4,636	9,337	10,520	10,362	7,639	5,150
1955	47,620	481	3,526	8,584	10,599	10,601	7,997	5,833
1960	43,486	424	3,271	6,782	9,627	9,892	7,907	5,583
1965	35,727	748	4,101	5,526	8,210	8,942	7,360	4,840
1970	30,327	1,147	4,097	4,168	5,038	6,249	5,405	4,223
				Percent				
1950	100.0	1.2	9.6	19.4	21.8	21.5	15.8	10.7
1955	100.0	1.0	7.4	18.0	22.3	22.3	16.8	12.2
1960	100.0	1.0	7.5	15.6	22.1	22.7	18.2	12.8
1965	100.0	1.9	10.3	13.9	20.7	22.5	18.5	12.2
1970	100.0	3.8	13.5	13.8	16.6	20.6	17.8	13.9

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Institute of Mental Health, HSMHA

CHAPTER 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF MENTALLY RETARDED INSTITUTIONALIZED ADULTS

In 1967, the Social Security Administration conducted a Survey of Institutionalized Adults, which collected information on the socio-economic characteristics of mentally retarded and other disabled persons age 18 and over in such institutions as homes and schools for the mentally and physically handicapped, mental hospitals, chronic disease and other long-term hospitals. Data were obtained from institutional records and from relatives and guardians. The survey focused on types of care, cost of care, sources of payment, economic resources of the patient and his family, and his social relationships with family and friends. The handling of the institutionalized person's economic resources by administrators (including the institution) and representative payees was also examined. The data in this chapter are taken from two reports on the results of this Survey published by the SSA. 1,2/

Approximately one-fourth (23.2 percent) of the institutionalized adults under age 65 were in schools or homes for the mentally retarded. Most of these mentally retarded patients lived in large institutions with a median population of about 1,820 (Table 23). The median number of beds in these facilities is larger (2,410) than the number of patients because of unoccupied beds and patients on leave.

As indicated by Table 24, persons in facilities for the mentally retarded had very little formal education, over 90 percent had never been employed, and 87 percent had no children.

Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders were the reasons for institutionalization for approximately 87 percent of all the institutionalized adults, and 93 percent of residents in institutions for the mentally retarded (Table 25). There are also social reasons for institutionalization which are more difficult to categorize--the circumstances that led relatives and guardians to reject home care for the retarded persons. As indicated by Table 26, the most common reasons given were the need for permanent care not possible at home, and the need for the retarded adult to be watched and looked after more carefully than was possible at home.

The reason most frequently given by relatives or guardians for choosing the particular institution for mentally retarded in which the patient resided was a doctor's recommendation, mentioned by about 41 percent of those reporting (Table 27). The next most frequent reason was a recommendation by an agency or court.

Nearly three-fourths (71.8 percent) of the mentally retarded reported were under age 18 at the onset of disability (Table 28). The actual number of mentally retarded who were disabled before age 18 was probably much greater, since there were almost 27 percent for whom the relative or guardian did not report this information.

The mentally retarded had a median current stay of institutionalization of almost 15 years (Table 20). About one-third of all the residents in institutions for the mentally retarded had a current length of stay of 10-19 years, while about another one-third had a current length of stay of 20 or more years.

The median total time in institutions for the mentally retarded was 16.4 years (Table 30). About one-third of the residents had a total stay of 20 or more years.

The residents in institutions for the mentally retarded were least likely to have had prior stays, especially in their current institution (Table 31). About 64 percent had no prior stay in any long-term institution.

Table 32 indicates that few discharges were expected from institutions for the mentally retarded. Only one percent were expected to be discharged within six months. Residents of institutions for the mentally retarded had less change of discharge than did the residents of the other types of institutions.

In addition, sixty-eight percent of the residents of institutions for the mentally retarded had no leave during the last year (Table 33).

Data from relatives and guardians were collected approximately 8-12 months after the data collection from institutions. During this period, less than one percent of those in institutions for the mentally retarded had died (Table 34). Two percent were no longer institutionalized, and another 2 percent were in a different institution. Ninety-three percent were still in the same institution.

The 1967 Survey of Institutionalized Adults also gathered information on regular institutional charges for lodging, meals, and nursing care, and on funds received by the institutions. Institutions for the mentally retarded had the lowest median monthly charge ($125) and the lowest median "most frequent" charge ($157). The median "most frequent" charge was higher due to charges being reduced for some patients (Table 35).

Patients in institutions for the mentally retarded had the largest proportion of reduced charges--39 percent (Table 36). Whether a patient is assessed the standard charges, a reduced charge, or no charge at all is apparently a function of his ability to pay. Two percent of the patients were public assistance recipients, which was the reason for their reduced charges.

Relatives and guardians were asked to report charges for any medical care received by the patient outside the institution in 1967. The mentally retarded, few of whom had lived outside an institution during 1967, had the lowest proportion (only 4 percent) receiving outside medical care (Table 37).

The institutions were asked to report funds they had received for each patient in the months before the survey. Most of these funds were received as payment for the patient's care, but personal funds were included if the institution was financial administrator for the patient. Funds were not necessarily received in this month for every patient who had been assessed charges, of course, and personal funds were received by the institution as administrator for some patients without charges. Almost one-third of the mentally retarded received less than $100, while just under half (44.8 percent) received no funds (Table 38). Thus, the mean amount received by mentally retarded patients was $97, while the median amount was only $65.

As a comparison of median charges (Table 35) with median funds received (Table 38) would suggest, there were overdue charges for some of the patients. A larger percent of mentally retarded patients had such overdue charges (22.6 percent) than did patients in other types of facilities (Table 39). In fact, patients in mentally retarded institutions averaged over $3,000 in overdue charges, almost 3 times as much as did patients in other types of institutions.

REFERENCES

1/ Demographic Characteristics of Institutionalized Adults: Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967

2/ Charges for Care in Long-Term Medical Care Institutions other than Nursing Homes: Report Number 2 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967

Table 23. Percent Distribution of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64 and Median Number of Patients and Beds by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Number of patients[1] and number of beds	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number of patients (in thousands)	460	299	107	54
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 100 patients	3.4	1.2	.8	20.6
100-499	8.5	6.4	2.4	33.3
500-1,499	28.5	27.4	34.6	21.5
1,500-2,499	26.5	27.3	30.7	14.3
2,500-4,999	20.8	20.4	29.2	6.1
5,000 or more	9.0	13.3	1.2	-
Not reported	3.4	4.1	1.0	4.4
Median number of patients in hospital or ward	1,770	1,960	1,820	360
Median number of beds in entire institution	2,010	2,170	2,410	700

1/ Number of patients in hospital, school or ward, excluding those on extended leave.

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, 1971.

Table 24. Selected Characteristics of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Characteristics	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number reporting[1/] (in thousands)	282	173	75	34
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children under 18				
No children	75.8	74.3	87.0	58.7
Children	11.7	13.7	1.1	24.9
1 child	4.6	5.7	.4	8.2
2 children	2.8	3.1	.3	6.8
3 children or more	4.3	4.9	.4	9.9
Not reporting	12.5	12.0	11.9	16.4
Education				
Less than 8 years	44.1	29.4	85.6	27.4
8 years	11.7	14.8	3.3	14.4
1 or more years of high school	27.0	35.7	2.2	37.4
1 or more years of college	6.3	8.2	.1	9.8
Not reported	11.0	12.0	8.8	11.0
Median years	8	9	2/	9
Employment experience				
Never employed	48.1	32.9	91.5	29.7
Prior employment	49.3	64.2	7.3	66.4
Last year employed:				
1966-1967	7.4	7.1	.4	24.3
1963-1965	4.6	5.6	-	8.9
1958-1962	4.7	6.4	.3	5.5
1957 or earlier	12.1	18.7	.9	2.9
Last year not reported	20.7	26.4	5.6	24.8
Employment not reported	2.5	2.8	1.2	3.9

1/ Data for this table were not available from the institution but were obtained from relatives or guardians.

2/ 65.5 percent had completed no years.

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults, 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971"

Table 25. Diagnosis of Primary Impairment of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64 by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Diagnosis	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number (in thousands)	460	299	107	54
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	3.9	.5	-	30.2
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	86.8	96.2	93.4	21.7
Mental illness	60.8	90.0	2.5	14.8
Mental retardation . .	26.0	6.2	90.8	7.0
Nervous system disorders	3.6	.9	3.2	19.4
Sense organ disorders .	.6	-	.1	5.4
Circulatory disorders .	.5	.1	-	3.5
Musculoskeletal disorders	.7	.1	.1	4.8
All other	3.9	2.2	3.3	15.0

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults, 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 26. Reasons for Institutionalization of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Reasons for institutionalization	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number reporting[1/] (in thousands)	282	173	75	34
		Percent giving reason		
No one to look after at home	12.1	11.9	13.1	10.5
Too costly at home	7.0	7.0	8.0	4.5
Too hard to handle at home	28.5	32.8	27.5	9.1
Needed permanent care	37.6	34.4	49.8	26.7
Had to be watched and looked after more carefully	37.6	39.2	42.8	17.9
Needed medical/nursing care	34.0	36.9	18.4	53.3
Needed special training	15.3	5.7	36.5	17.2
Other	10.4	11.8	5.8	13.6
NA	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.9

1/ Total for whom relatives or guardians submitted data.

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971

Table 27. Reasons Given by Relative or Guardian for Choice of Institution for Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Reasons for choice	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number reporting[1/] (in thousands)	282	173	75	34
		Percent giving reasons		
Nearest to home	23.1	24.1	23.2	17.7
Provided best treatment	15.3	14.3	16.3	17.7
Care without charge	21.9	21.3	20.3	28.5
Only institution providing care	11.8	11.0	12.5	14.1
Recommended by doctor	39.1	38.2	40.6	40.6
Recommended by family or friends	6.2	4.6	10.3	5.3
Recommended by agency or court	30.1	30.0	38.1	13.0
Other	7.2	7.5	4.6	11.2
Not reported	8.3	9.0	7.5	6.5

1/ Total for whom relatives or guardians submitted data.

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 28. Age at Onset and Duration of Disability of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Age at onset and duration of disability	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number reporting[1] (in thousands)	282	173	75	34
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 18	33.4	19.3	71.8	20.0
Aged 18 or over	37.3	50.3	1.3	49.3
Over 18, age reported	21.5	28.0	.2	33.9
Over 18, age not reported	15.8	22.3	1.1	15.4
Age not reported	29.4	30.3	26.9	30.7
Median age of those 18 or over and age reported	34	33	-	45
Duration of disability (Median years)[2]	9.3	11.7	[3]	2.0

1/ Total for whom relative or guardian submitted data.
2/ Median years of disability for patients aged 18 or over at onset of disability (of those reporting year of onset).
3/ Too few cases.

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 29. Length of Current Stay of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Length of stay	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number (in thousands)	460	299	107	54
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 6 months	19.9	20.6	1.1	52.9
6-23 months	11.3	12.6	3.4	19.4
2-4 years	14.6	16.2	12.1	10.2
5-9 years	14.3	14.5	18.9	3.9
10-19 years	19.3	16.5	32.9	8.5
20 or more years	20.4	19.3	31.4	5.0
Median (in years)	6.4	5.1	14.4	.5

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 30. Total Time in Long-stay Institutions by Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Total time	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number reporting[1/] (in thousands)	282	173	75	34
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	11.0	11.4	.6	32.3
1-2 years	10.2	11.1	2.8	21.6
3-4 years	8.7	9.7	5.1	11.4
5-9 years	15.4	16.5	16.7	7.2
10-19 years	20.8	17.5	32.8	11.0
20 or more	24.3	23.6	34.4	6.0
Not reported	9.5	10.2	7.7	10.5
Median years	10.0	8.8	16.4	1.6

1/ Total for whom relative or guardian submitted data.

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 31. Prior Institutional Stays of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall 1967

Prior stays	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number (in thousands)	460	299	107	54
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No prior stay in any long-term institution	46.5	38.6	63.7	55.8
Prior stay in current institution only	18.2	22.6	4.3	21.3
Prior stay in other long-term institution	35.3	38.8	32.0	22.9
Median total time in current institution (in years)	7.7	6.9	14.4	.7

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 32. Expectation of Discharge by Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Expectation of discharge	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number (in thousands) . .	460	299	107	54
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Discharge expected within 6 months	11.4	11.8	1.0	29.9
Discharge possible within 6 months	11.4	12.9	5.2	15.2
Discharge not expected within 6 months	77.0	75.2	93.8	53.7
Not reported	.2	.1	-	1.2

Table 33. Frequency of Leave during Last Year for Institutionalized Adults Aged 18-64, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Frequency of leave	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number (in thousands) . .	460	299	107	54
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nearly every weekend	4.1	4.8	.7	7.0
Once a month	4.4	4.1	2.9	9.0
Several times a year	11.1	9.3	16.1	11.0
Once a year or less	7.2	6.5	11.0	3.0
No leave during last year . . .	71.5	73.4	68.0	67.7
Not reported	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.3

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 34. Institutional Status as of Summer 1968 of Adults Aged 18-64, Who Were Institutionalized as of Fall, 1967

Characteristics	Total number reporting[1/] (in thousands)	Total percent	Institutional status				
			No longer institutionalized	Deceased	In different institution	In same institution	Not reported
Total	282	100.0	19.5	1.7	4.3	72.5	2.0
Type of institution							
Psychiatric hospital or ward	173	100.0	22.0	1.2	4.9	70.1	1.8
Institution for mentally retarded	75	100.0	2.0	.8	2.1	93.1	2.1
Chronic disease facility	34	100.0	45.1	6.4	6.0	39.6	2.9

1/ Total for whom relative or guardian submitted data.

SOURCE: "Report Number 1 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults: 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, July 1971.

Table 35. Percent Distribution of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18 and over by Monthly Charges for Lodging, Meals, and Nursing Care, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Charges	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number (in thousands)	648	422	111	114
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No charge	35.4	37.4	34.8	28.6
Less than $50	8.8	7.7	16.9	4.9
50-99	5.3	4.8	10.9	1.7
100-199	16.9	20.7	18.0	2.4
200-299	9.5	7.6	13.1	13.2
300-499	14.5	15.6	4.9	20.1
500 or more	6.7	2.3	.4	29.1
Not reported	2.8	4.0	1.0	.1
Median charge of those with charges	$199	$179	$125	$418
	Median most frequent charge			
No charge	8.6	9.7	1.0	12.1
Less than $50	6.4	4.7	17.7	1.6
50-99	6.9	7.4	10.6	1.3
100-199	20.5	25.4	22.8	.3
200-299	14.2	13.1	21.8	11.0
300-499	16.2	16.8	6.4	23.9
500 or more	9.8	6.1	.3	33.0
Not reported	17.3	17.0	19.3	16.8
Median most frequent charge	$222	$198	$157	$473

SOURCE: "Report Number 2 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults, 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, January 1972.

Table 36. Number of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18 and Over with Reduced Charges and Major Reason for Reduction in their Charges, by Type of Institution: Fall 1967

Selected characteristics	Total with charges (in thousands)	Total with charges reduced (in thousands)	Percent with charges reduced	Reason for reduction 1/	
				Unable to pay	Public Assistance recipient
Total	400	90	23	17	3
Type of institution					
Psychiatric hospital or ward	247	51	21	16	2
Institution for mentally retarded .	71	28	39	32	2
Chronic disease facility	82	11	14	7	5

1/ Percent of patients with charges.

SOURCE: "Report Number 2 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults, 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, January 1972

Table 37. Number of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18 and Over Having Outside Medical Care and Their Median Annual Charges, by Type of Institution, Fall, 1967

Selected characteristics	Total number reporting (in thousands)	Percent with outside medical care	Median annual charges
Total number reporting[1/]	389	10.6	$200
Type of institution			
Psychiatric hospital or ward . .	240	10.2	$233
Institution for mentally retarded	77	4.0	[2/]
Chronic disease facility	73	18.8	240

1/ Data were not available from the institution but were obtained from relatives or guardians.

2/ Not shown where base is less than 10,000.

SOURCE: "Report Number 2 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults, 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, January 1972.

Table 38. Percent Distribution of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18 and Over, by the Total Funds Received in Preceding Month, by Type of Institution, Fall, 1967

Total funds received	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total number (in thousands)	648	422	111	114
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	43.3	45.0	44.8	35.4
Less than $40	9.4	8.9	15.4	5.3
40-99	9.0	8.5	16.2	4.0
100-199	10.0	11.3	11.7	3.4
200-299	5.8	5.3	5.1	8.5
300-499	10.5	11.5	1.5	15.2
500 or more	4.5	1.2	.2	21.1
Amount unknown	3.1	3.2	4.0	1.9
Not reported	4.5	5.2	1.0	5.0
Mean funds received[1/]	$236	$193	$97	$482
Median funds received	$149	$143	$65	$383

1/ Mean of those for whom funds were received.

SOURCE: "Report Number 2 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults, 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, January 1972.

Table 39. Percent Distribution of Institutionalized Adults Aged 18 and Over with Overdue Charges, by Type of Institution: Fall, 1967

Charges	Total	Type of institution		
		Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institution for mentally retarded	Chronic disease facility
Total with charges (in thousands)	400	247	71	82
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No overdue charges[1/] . . .	80.3	80.1	77.4	83.5
Overdue charges	19.7	19.9	22.6	16.5
$1-999	8.6	9.2	7.5	7.4
1,000-2,999	4.3	4.0	3.6	5.7
3,000-4,999	1.5	1.6	1.9	.9
5,000 or more	5.4	5.1	9.6	2.4
Median overdue charges . .	$1,560	$1,340	$3,210	$1,240

1/ Includes 0.5 percent not ascertained on charges overdue.

SOURCE: "Report Number 2 from the Social Security Survey of Institutionalized Adults, 1967," DHEW, SSA, Office of Research and Statistics, January 1972.

CHAPTER 5

STATE LICENSURE OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

There are 52 State regulatory agencies with authority over residential facilities for the mentally retarded. These agencies exist in all the States except the following: Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Vermont. In these nine States, there is no regulatory authority over residential facilities for the mentally retarded.

The information in this chapter was obtained from a 1968 mail survey sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics of all 146 State licensing agencies in the United States and the District of Columbia. Regulatory information was collected concerning 11 types of medical care and residential care facilities. These facilities included all types of hospitals, nursing and related care homes, facilities for crippled, blind or deaf children, homes for dependent children, emotionally disturbed children, unwed mothers, and facilities for the mentally retarded. This chapter summarizes the information gathered concerning the regulations for facilities for the mentally retarded. A report containing detailed information from all portions of this survey will be published by the Center within the year.

Regulatory authority over hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded is more often shared among several agencies within a State than is true for many of the other types of health facilities. For example, at least five States divide the regulatory authority between one agency that is concerned with hospitals for the mentally retarded, and another that deals with homes for the mentally retarded.

The health department is the licensing agency for hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded in 23 States, while the public welfare department has this authority in 11 States (Table 40). Other departments concerned with licensing hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded include health and welfare, mental hygiene, social services, hospitals, institutions and agencies, and public assistance.

Four States had enacted licensing statutes concerning hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded prior to 1900, with 10 more States enacting such legislation by 1929 (Table 40). The decade of the 1940's witnessed the passage of the greatest number of licensing statutes (20) for hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded.

All the State agencies except one reported that they require the formal filing of an application for approval to open a hospital or home for the mentally retarded (Table 41). The State licensing agencies often verify the information on the application by a combination of the following methods: review of the building plans prior to construction, inspection of the facility, a records check to see that fees have been paid, certification by another agency such as the Fire Marshall, or correspondence with the facility.

The agencies in 38 States reported that they require annual renewal of approval to operate a hospital or home for the mentally retarded (Table 41), while four require biennial renewal. Two State agencies have no renewal requirements. The methods used by the State licensing agencies to verify the renewal information are the same as those given above.

The areas in which standards have been established concerning hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded as a condition for licensure approval are given given in Table 42. These standards usually cover the staff (e.g., their skills, qualifications, duties and numbers), patient care, equipment and services, building design (e.g., construction, fire safety, electrical and mechanical facilities, and water and sanitation) and such administrative matters as the medical records.

The State licensing agencies in 39 States reported that there are provisions in the statutory regulations for suspension or revocation of approval to operate a hospital or home for the mentally retarded. These legal grounds most often deal with a violation or failure to comply with the rules. Other causes for suspension or revocation are: committing or permitting an illegal act; action detrimental to patients' welfare; moral unfitness of the staff; insufficient staff; lack of qualifications by the staff; and commission of a felony by the staff.

The State licensing agencies reported that during the previous year (1967) only one facility for the mentally retarded had formal hearings to show cause why its license should not be revoked, and three had renewal of their licenses refused or revoked (Table 43). No hospitals or homes for the mentally retarded were prosecuted in court during this time.

Table 40. Date of First State Licensing Statute, of Last Amendment, and State Agency with Regulatory Authority over Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded

State	First Enactment	Last Amendment	Regulatory Agency
Alaska	1940-1949	1950-1959	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Health and Welfare Facilities Development
Arizona	1940-1949	1950-1959 1960-1964 1/	Department of Health, Division of Nursing and Health Care, Licensing Section Department of Public Welfare, Family and Child Welfare Division 2/
California	1940-1949	1965-1968	Department of Mental Hygiene, Division of Local Programs; Department of Social Welfare, Community Services Division 3/
Colorado	1940-1949	1950-1959	Dept. of Public Health, Division of Hospital and Nursing Homes
Connecticut	1950-1959	Not amended	Dept. of Health, Division of Hospital and Medical Care
Delaware	1960-1968	1965-1968	State Board of Health, Nursing Home Licensing Dept. of Public Welfare 4/, Bureau of Social Services
District of Columbia	1900-1929	1965-1968	Dept. of Public Health, Office of Associate Director for Medical Care, Bureau of Resources Development

1/ The Dept. of Health regulation was amended in 1962.
2/ The Dept. of Public Welfare licenses homes for the mentally retarded. Hospitals for the mentally retarded are regulated by the Health Dept. but none exist in the state.
3/ Licenses family care homes for mentally retarded patients on leave of absense from State hospitals.
4/ One state hospital for the mentally retarded is licensed by the Board of Health, which licenses all "hospitals." The Dept. of Public Welfare licenses all "residential facilities" for children under 16, including 4 homes for the mentally retarded.

Table 40. Date of First State Licensing Statute, of Last Amendment, and State Agency with Regulatory Authority over Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded (Continued).

State	First Enactment	Last Amendment	Regulatory Agency
Florida	1900-1929 5/ 1950-1959 6/	1950-1959 5/ 1960-1964 6/	State Board of Health, Bureau of Health Facilities, and Services; Dept. of Public Welfare, Division of Child Welfare
Georgia	1940-1949	1960-1964	Dept. of Public Health, Division of Medical Care Administration, Certification and Licensure Branch
Hawaii	1900-1929	Not amended	Dept. of Health, Hospital and Medical Facilities Division
Indiana	1940-1949	Not amended	Board of Health, Division of Health Facilities, Department of Mental Health 7/
Iowa	Pre-1900	1965-1968	Dept. of Health, Consultation and Licensing Division; Dept. of Social Services, Bureau of Mental Health Services 8/
Kansas	1900-1929 9/ 1940-1949 10/	Not amended 9/ 1965-1968 10/	Dept. of Health, Medical Facilities Division, Hospital Section 10/; Dept. of Health, Division of Maternal and Child Health 9/
Kentucky	1940-1949	Not amended	Dept. of Child Welfare
Louisiana	1950-1959	1960-1964	Dept. of Hospitals, Health Insurance and Licensing Division
Maine	1900-1929	1960-1964	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Social Welfare

5/ Department of Public Welfare.
6/ State Board of Health.
7/ Licenses facilities as home units up to 12 beds for patients on leave from mental hospitals. The Board of Health licenses larger facilities for the mentally retarded.
8/ Limited to inspection only.
9/ Homes only.
10/ Hospitals only.

Table 40. Date of First State Licensing Statute, of Last Amendment, and State Agency with Regulatory Authority over Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded (Continued).

State	First Enactment	Last Amendment	Regulatory Agency
Maryland	1940-1949	1965-1968	Dept. of Mental Hygiene
Massachusetts	No Response		Dept. of Mental Health
Michigan	1900-1929	1965-1968	Dept. of Mental Health
Minnesota	Pre-1900 12/ 1940-1949 11/	1960-1964 12/ 1950-1959 11/	Dept. of Health, Division of Hospital Services 11/; Dept. of Public Welfare, Child Welfare Division 12/
Missouri	1900-1929	1950-1959	Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare, Bureau of Family and Children's Services
Montana	1940-1949	1965-1968	Dept. of Health, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities
Nebraska	1940-1949 13/	Not amended 13/ 1965-1968 13/	Dept. of Health, Division of Facility Planning; Dept. of Public Welfare, Division of Child Welfare 13/
Nevada	1950-1959 14/ 1960 to date 15/	Not amended 14/ 1965-1968 15/	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Division of Health 14/ and Division of Welfare 15/

11/ Dept. of Health licenses hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded with more than 3 adults.
12/ Children's homes and homes for the mentally retarded with less than 3 adults are "approved" by the Dept. of Public Welfare.
13/ Both the Dept. of Health, which licenses hospitals, and the Dept. of Public Welfare, which licenses homes for mentally retarded children under 16, reported that their first legislation was enacted during 1940-1949. The Dept. of Health reported that its legislation was amended in 1967 and the Dept. of Public Welfare reported that its legislation had not been amended.
14/ Refers to state institutions.
15/ Refers to proprietary and nonprofit homes.

Table 40. Date of First State Licensing Statute, of Last Amendment, and State Agency with Regulatory Authority over Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded (Continued).

State	First Enactment	Last Amendment	Regulatory Agency
New Jersey	1940-1949 16/ 1950-1959 17/	1965-1968 16/	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies, Bureau of Community Institutions 18/
New Mexico	1950-1959	Not amended	Dept. of Health, Health Facilities Services Division, Institutional Licensing Section
New York	Pre-1900	1965-1968	Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Division of Local Services
North Carolina	1960-1968	1965-1968	Dept. of Mental Health
North Dakota	1940-1949	1960-1964	Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction, Division of Mental Hygiene; Dept. of Public Welfare 19/
Oregon	1940-1949	1965-1968	State Board of Health, Division of Preventive Medical Services, Licensing of Care Facilities Section
Pennsylvania	Pre-1900	1965-1968	Dept. of Public Welfare
Rhode Island	1900-1929 20/ 1940-1949 21/	1950-1959 20/ 1965-1968 21/	Dept. of Health, Division of Health Facilities Dept. of Social Welfare, Licensing Unit

16/ Refers to private institutions.
17/ Refers to public institutions. Procedures were being revised at the time of the survey.
18/ The Division of Mental Retardation inspects and approves all hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded, but the Bureau of Community Institutions issues the licenses.
19/ Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction licenses certain facilities for mentally retarded persons over 6 years of age; Dept. of Public Welfare licenses homes for mentally retarded children up to 18 years of age. Reporting is by the Dept. of Public Welfare, as the Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction reported that no legislation exists for its regulatory authority.
20/ Reported by the Dept. of Social Welfare, which licenses proprietary homes.
21/ Reported by the Dept. of Health, which licenses hospitals for the mentally retarded.

Table 40. Date of First State Licensing Statute, of Last Amendment, and State Agency with Regulatory Authority over Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded (Continued).

State	First Enactment	Last Amendment	Regulatory Agency
South Dakota	1940-1949	1950-1959	Dept. of Health, Division of Medical Facilities
Tennessee	1900-1929	1965-1968	Dept. of Public Welfare, Division of Services to Children and Their Families
Texas	1960-1968	Not amended	Dept. of Health, Division of Hospital Licensing
Utah	1950-1959	1965-1968	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Division of Health, Bureau of Medical Care Services
Virginia	1940-1949	1965-1968	Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals
Washington	1930-1939	1965-1968	Dept. of Public Assistance, Division of Social Services, Child Welfare and Family Services Unit
West Virginia	1940-1949	1950-1959	Dept. of Health, Bureau of Hospitals and Medical Facilities
Wisconsin	1950-1959	1960-1964	Dept. of Health and Social Services, Division of Health and Related Services
Wyoming	1940-1949	Prior to 1950	Dept. of Public Health, Division of Medical Facilities

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics' 1968 Survey of State Licensing Agencies.

Table 41. Licensure Requirements for Hospitals and Homes for the Mentally Retarded

Location of state regulatory agency	Agencies not requiring initial application for license	Agencies requiring renewal with change of ownership	Frequency of license renewal required		
			Annual	Biennial	None required
Total	1	42 1/	45 1/	4	2
Alaska		x	x		
Arizona		x	x		
California		x	x		
Colorado		x	x		
Connecticut		x	x		
Delaware		x	x		
Dist. of Columbia		x	x		
Florida		x	x		
Georgia		x			x
Hawaii		x	x		
Indiana		No information			
Iowa		x	x		
Kansas		x	x		
Kentucky		x	x		
Louisiana		x	x		
Maine		x	x		
Maryland		x	x	x	
Massachusetts		No response			
Michigan			x		
Minnesota	x 2/	x 3/	x		x 3/
Missouri		x	x		
Montana		x	x		
Nebraska		x	x		
Nevada		x	x		
New Jersey		x	x		
New Mexico		x	x		
New York		x	x 4/	x 4/	
North Carolina		x	x		
North Dakota		x	x		
Ohio		x	x		
Oregon		x	x		
Pennsylvania		x	x		
Rhode Island		x 5/	x 6/	x 5/	
South Dakota		x	x		
Tennessee			x		
Texas			x		
Utah		x	x		
Virginia		x	x		
Washington		x		x	
West Virginia		x	x		
Wisconsin		x	x		
Wyoming		x	x		

1/ Columns do not add vertically, due to 2 agencies reporting in several States.
2/ The Department of Public Welfare checks the records and sends letters of approval only.
3/ Refers to homes licensed by the Department of Public Welfare and not those facilities licensed by the Department of Health.
4/ The Department of Mental Hygiene renews "some" licenses annually or biennially.
5/ Reported by the Department of Social Welfare.
6/ Reported only by the Department of Health.
SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics' 1968 Survey of State Licensing Agencies.

Table 42. Subject Area in Which Standards Are Specified for Hospitals and Homes for the Mentally Retarded As a Condition of Licensure Approval (See also page 67).

Location of state regulatory agency	Staff requirements				Administrative requirements				
	Professional skills	Qualifications	Ratio of staff to patients	Duties	Administrative organization	Audit of financial records	Medical records	Statistical reporting required	Bonding of employees
Total	38	39	31	29	34	13	41 1/	37 1/	2
Alaska	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Connecticut	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Delaware	X 2/	X 2/	X 2/	X 2/	X 2/	X 2/	X	X	
District of Col.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Georgia	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Indiana	X	X		X	X		X		
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Kansas	X 4/				X 4/		X	X 2/	
Kentucky		X			X			X	
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X				
Maine		X	X	X		X	X		
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Massachusetts		No Response					No Response		
Michigan	X	X	X				X	X	
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Missouri	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Montana	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Nevada	X	X	X 5/	X 5/	X 5/		X	X	
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X 6/	X	X	
New Mexico	X	X		X			X	X	
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Ohio	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Oregon	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X 4/	X	X	
South Dakota	X	X					X	X	
Tennessee		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Texas	X	X					X		
Utah	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Virginia	X	X					X	X	
Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
West Virginia	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	

1/ Columns do not add vertically, due to 2 agencies reporting in several States.
2/ Homes for mentally retarded only, not hospitals.
3/ Applicant must meet standards established by other agencies.
4/ Concerns only hospitals for the mentally retarded.
5/ Concerns only homes for the mentally retarded.
6/ Refers to proprietary and nonprofit homes only.

Table 42 (Contd.)

Location of state regulatory agency	Services and equipment requirements									
	Patient care	Minimum services	Medical equipment and supplies	Adjunct facilities	Minimum facilities and equipment	Standards covering area/beds,etc.	Building construction	Fire safety	Electrical and mechanical facilities	Water and sanitation
Total	41[1]	36[1]	32	23	37[1]	40[1]	41[1]	43[1]	38[1]	43[1]
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
California	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	X	X[2]	X[2]		X[2]	X	X	X	X	X
District of Col.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X[3]	X[3]	X[3]
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X[4]	X[4]	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
Louisiana	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	X					X	X	X		X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	No Response									
Michigan	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[3]	X	X
Nevada	X	X		X[5]	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X[6]	X	X	X		X	X	X
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X			X[4]	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	X	X			X			X		X
Texas	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Utah	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
Washington	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X

1/ Columns do not add vertically, due to 2 agencies reporting in several States.
2/ Homes for mentally retarded only, not hospitals.
3/ Applicant must meet standards established by other agencies.
4/ Concerns only hospitals for the mentally retarded.
5/ Concerns only homes for the mentally retarded.
6/ Refers to proprietary and nonprofit homes only.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics' 1968 Survey of State Licensing Agencies

Table 43. Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded: States with Regulations Providing for Suspension or Revocation of Approval, and Number of Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded which had Formal Hearings to Show Cause Why Their Licenses Should not be Revoked and Number Which had Renewal of their Licenses Refused or had their Licenses Revoked.

State	State with provisions in regulations for suspension or revocation of approval	Number of hospitals & homes for mentally retarded which:	
		Had formal hearings to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked	Had renewal of their licenses refused or had their licenses revoked
Total	40	1	3
Alaska	x	0	0
Arizona	x	0	0
California 1/	x	0	0
Colorado	x	0	0
Connecticut	x	0	0
Delaware	x	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	x	0	0
Florida	x	0	0
Georgia	x	0	0
Hawaii	x	0	0
Indiana		No Information	
Iowa	x	0	0
Kansas	x	0	0
Kentucky	x	0	0
Louisiana	x	0	0
Maine	x	0	0
Maryland	x	0	1
Massachusetts	No Response		
Michigan	x	0	0
Minnesota 2/	x	0	0
Missouri	x	0	0
Montana	x	0	0
Nebraska	x	0	0
Nevada	x	0	0
New Jersey	x	0	0
New Mexico	x	0	0
New York	x	0	0
North Carolina	x	0	0
North Dakota	x	0	0
Ohio	x	0	0
Oregon	x	0	0
Pennsylvania	x	1	1

Table 43. Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded: States with Regulations Providing for Suspension or Revocation of Approval, and Number of Hospitals and Homes for Mentally Retarded which had Formal Hearings to Show Cause Why Their Licenses Should not be Revoked and Number Which had Renewal of their Licenses Refused or had their Licenses Revoked (Continued).

State	State with provisions in regulations for suspension or revocation of approval	Number of hospitals & homes for mentally retarded which:	
		Had formal hearings to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked	Had renewal of their licenses refused or had their licenses revoked
Rhode Island	x	0	0
South Dakota	x	0	0
Tennessee	x	0	0
Texas	x	0	0
Utah	x	0	0
Virginia	x	0	1
Washington	x	0	0
West Virginia	x	0	0
Wisconsin	x	0 3/	0
Wyoming	x	0	0

1/ California reported that a "less formal approach was used." A total of 60 facilities did not "relicense" in FY 67-68 (including psychiatric hospitals, hospitals and homes for the mentally retarded, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, family care homes for mentally ill, long-term facilities, nurseries for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism hospitals.

2/ The Department of Health, which licenses hospitals for mentally retarded and homes caring for three or more mentally retarded adults, reported that a procedure of informal hearings had resulted in resolving situations without resorting to carrying out administrative regulations pertaining to formal hearings.

3/ Respondent reported that 150 homes (hospitals and homes for mentally retarded, nursing and convalescent homes, and other homes for the aged) had closed since 1964; the homes were closed, however, by means of informal procedures, rather than formal hearings.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics' 1968 Survey of State Licensing Agencies

PART II

OUTPATIENT SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

The vast majority of the estimated six million mentally retarded persons in the United States are not institutionalized. They are only mildly or moderately retarded and can attend classes and hold jobs. For these people there is a great need for supportive outpatient or day services to assist them in living as normally as possible.

This section of the report concerns four such day programs for the mentally retarded. The first of these programs was authorized by the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. Facilities constructed under this Act offer the following types of services to the mentally retarded: diagnostic and evaluation services, treatment, education, training, personal care, and sheltered workshop.

The second program is authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act, which supports clinics that serve mentally retarded children. These clinics provide comprehensive evaluation, treatment, and follow-up services.

Outpatient psychiatric clinics also serve the mentally retarded, as is indicated by Chapter 8 of this report.

The final type of care covered in this section concerns educational programs in the public schools for mentally retarded children.

CHAPTER 6

DAY FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

One of the more significant recent advances in the field of mental retardation is the extensive establishment of day facilities for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded. A day facility is defined for purposes of this chapter as a facility housing treatment, education, training, personal care, or sheltered workshop services on less than a 24-hour-a-day basis. By the end of 1968 there were approximately 2,000 such day facilities in the United States.

Day facilities for the mentally retarded aid the parents by offering supervised programs that have been developed to meet the special needs of the retarded individual. By making it possible to keep the retarded individual at home, these facilities preserve the value of retaining his family ties and having continuing participation in family life. 1/

The various services for the mentally retarded listed below may be housed in many types of day and residential facilities for the mentally retarded. For the purposes of this report we have adopted the classification and nomenclature developed under Title I, Part C of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-164). These are as follows:

Diagnostic and Evaluation Services. These services involve the diagnosis and evaluation of the individual; the appraisal of the individual's resources and those of his family and the community; and the development of recommendations for a plan to help the individual realize his fullest potential.

Treatment Services. These services include medical and appropriate related ancillary services and therapies to provide for the improvement of the individual physically, psychologically, and socially.

Education Services. Education services include the development of instruction curricula geared to the needs of the mentally retarded at various levels of retardation and in different age groupings.

Training Services. Included in these services are training in motor skills, in self-help, and in the activities of daily living, as well as vocational training and socialization experiences that will be conducive to personality development.

Personal Care Services. Personal care services include the provision of food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. Also included are special medical and nursing services directed at the prevention of regression in the retarded individual and stimulation of his maturation.

Sheltered Workshop Services. These services include vocational evaluation, training, and paid work experience.

In 1968 there were approximately 2,000 day facilities for the mentally retarded serving 92,300 patients. Of these, 73 percent had training-type services, 70 percent offered personal care services, but only 5 percent provided diagnostic and evaluation services. (Table 44).

The East North Central division of the country had the largest number of day facilities. Ohio had 163 day facilities in 1968, thereby leading all of the States. Michigan reported the second largest number--120. Three other States, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, each had more than 100 day facilities (Table 45).

Included in the count of day facilities are diagnostic clinics for retarded children. These facilities are operated as outpatient programs, providing comprehensive evaluation, treatment, or follow-up services for mentally retarded children primarily. Most of these clinics have been in operation for only a few years.

REFERENCE

1/ Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities: Planning of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded, PHS No. 1181-B-1. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965

Table 44. Day Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded by Region and Division, and Services Provided: 1968-1969

Region and division	Number of day facilities	Number served	Services provided					
			Diagnosis and evaluation	Treatment	Education	Training	Personal Care	Sheltered Workshop
All locations . .	1,928	92,305	104	193	745	1,406	1,341	484
United States . .	1,919	91,830	103	191	739	1,399	1,341	481
Regions:								
Northeast	368	18,990	40	62	195	214	231	52
North Central . . .	799	43,222	49	64	244	629	694	243
South	497	19,364	9	44	209	371	319	125
West	255	10,254	5	21	91	185	97	61
Northeast:								
New England	144	5,722	12	12	78	63	11	20
Middle Atlantic . .	224	13,268	28	50	117	151	220	32
North Central:								
East North Central.	543	32,800	37	36	136	425	492	188
West North Central.	256	10,422	12	28	108	204	202	55
South:								
South Atlantic . .	254	10,883	3	26	126	202	151	57
East South Central.	121	4,394	4	10	32	93	69	41
West South Central.	122	4,087	2	8	51	76	99	27
West:								
Mountain	98	3,919	3	17	35	57	26	14
Pacific	157	6,335	2	4	56	128	71	47
Puerto Rico	9	475	1	2	6	7	-	3

SOURCE: Data prepared by the Division of Mental Retardation, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, as reported in the State plans for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded under provisions of Title I, Part C, P.L. 88-164, as amended.

Table 45. Day Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded by State, and Services Provided: 1968-1969

Location	Number of day facilities	Number Served	Services provided					
			Diagnosis and evaluation	Treatment	Education	Training	Personal Care	Sheltered Workshop
All locations	1,928	92,305	104	193	745	1,406	1,341	484
United States	1,919	91,830	103	191	739	1,399	1,341	481
Alabama	25	774	-	1	6	20	-	5
Alaska	3	88	-	-	2	1	-	-
Arizona	7	317	2	3	4	4	-	-
Arkansas	16	451	-	2	9	10	7	1
California	75	4,177	-	4	29	66	29	36
Colorado	24	2,006	1	3	9	18	2	8
Connecticut	15	769	-	1	2	14	-	7
Delaware	11	500	-	-	-	9	1	1
Dist. of Col.	5	410	-	-	3	2	-	2
Florida	61	1,610	-	1	34	59	59	14
Georgia	45	2,155	2	11	6	37	38	6
Hawaii	24	771	-	-	9	21	23	5
Idaho	13	193	-	3	5	8	3	1
Illinois	106	3,290	17	14	62	55	106	50
Indiana	51	4,175	11	10	34	33	11	24
Iowa	17	692	2	8	6	10	6	7
Kansas	33	1,190	8	8	17	25	26	10
Kentucky	26	1,045	2	3	11	20	5	7
Louisiana	39	1,309	2	-	1	23	33	3
Maine	24	581	-	-	2	23	1	4
Maryland	35	1,479	-	3	17	23	2	5
Massachusetts	58	1,623	6	2	46	9	4	6
Michigan	120	7,530	3	3	7	100	118	37
Minnesota	87	4,877	-	-	3	72	87	13
Mississippi	26	646	-	3	6	23	22	9
Missouri	86	2,568	-	9	63	72	73	14
Montana	11	186	-	3	4	3	8	2
Nebraska	14	567	-	1	10	10	8	4
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	8	315	-	6	7	6	1	-
New Jersey	80	1,527	8	-	43	63	79	11
New Mexico	11	216	-	3	5	5	1	2
New York	41	3,446	1	39	40	40	40	1
North Carolina	43	1,167	-	4	33	33	32	14
North Dakota	13	341	2	2	5	10	2	3
Ohio	163	12,131	-	-	-	145	154	49
Oklahoma	10	283	-	-	8	7	3	6
Oregon	18	430	2	-	12	14	9	4
Pennsylvania	103	8,295	19	11	34	48	101	20
Rhode Island	11	1,419	3	3	3	7	2	3
South Carolina	7	405	-	-	7	7	6	-
South Dakota	6	187	-	-	4	5	-	4
Tennessee	44	1,929	2	3	9	30	42	20
Texas	57	2,044	-	6	33	36	56	17
Utah	21	869	-	2	4	14	8	-
Vermont	28	1,015	3	-	18	4	3	-
Virginia	34	2,919	1	7	22	21	3	10
Washington	37	869	-	-	4	26	10	2
West Virginia	13	238	-	-	4	11	10	5
Wisconsin	103	5,674	6	9	33	92	103	28
Wyoming	11	132	-	-	4	5	4	1
Puerto Rico	9	475	1	2	6	7	-	3

SOURCE: Data prepared by the Division of Mental Retardation, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, as reported in the State plans for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded under provisions of Title I, Part C, P.L. 88-164, as amended.

CHAPTER 7

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE
MENTAL RETARDATION CLINIC SERVICES

Under Title V of the Social Security Act, the Maternal and Child Health Service (MCHS) supports with Federal funds 154 clinics that serve mentally retarded children. These clinics are surveyed periodically by the MCHS to gather information on the characteristics of their patients. The information in this chapter is summarized from the MCHS report "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971".

By definition, the report includes children (that is, persons under 21 years of age) who receive services in a MCHS funded mental retardation clinic or services rendered outside the clinic by staff assigned to the clinic.

A mental retardation clinic is defined as an outpatient medical facility providing comprehensive evaluation, treatment, or follow-up services primarily to children suspected of or diagnosed as being mentally retarded, by an interdisciplinary team, of which a physician takes the medical responsibility for all patients seen and is in attendance at regularly scheduled hours.

Definitions for medical classification are those of the American Association on Mental Deficiency and are found, but for a few additions, in "A Manual on Terminology and Classification in Mental Retardation", a monograph supplement to the American Journal of Mental Deficiency, Second Edition, 1961.

The 154 clinics surveyed in 1971 were in 48 jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The distribution of the clinics by State is shown in Table 46. One-third of the clinics (52) were in the following five States; California had 10, New Jersey had 7, North Carolina had 11, Virginia had 10, and Washington had 14.

The geographic areas served by the clinics vary considerably. For example, 40 clinics serve an entire State; 61 clinics serve a section of a State and two or more counties; 17 clinics serve one county; 12 clinics serve a metropolitan area; and 24 clinics have no geographic limit to the area they serve. Included in the number with no geographic limit are a few clinics which reported that they serve children in neighboring States.

Policy regarding services provided to patients by individual clinics has been summarized with respect to (1) maximum age for new patients accepted, (2) scope of services, and (3) restrictions on referrals from other types of sources. The age limit at admission is reported to be between 4 and 12 years of age inclusive by 24 clinics, between 13 and 18 years of age by 23 clinics, and age 20 by 107 clinics, including a few who reported no age limit other than the stipulated age of 20 for children.

The scope of services offered was reported as including all three options on the survey questionnaire (i.e. evaluation, treatment, and re-evaluation) by 109 clinics; evaluation and re-evaluation by 41 clinics, evaluation only by one clinic; and evaluation and treatment by three clinics. Thus, 112 of the 154 clinics, or 73 percent of all clinics, provide treatment, while 42 clinics function as evaluation clinics.

Twenty of the 154 clinics reported restrictive policies on referrals from other sources. Six clinics were restricted to referrals from physicians only, one to a specific hospital, one to a local health department, and 12 to a physician and/or a health or social agency, or closely allied agency (school or court).

Ninety-four of the clinics reported that a governmental agency had the primary administrative responsibility for the clinic, as follows:

Local, public health or welfare	24
State	70

Maternal and Child Health only (42)
MCH and other non-university (21)
Crippled Children (6)
CC and other non-university (1)

Sixty of the clinics reported that a non-governmental agency had the primary administrative responsibility, as follows:

University medical school only	25
University medical school and MCH	18
University medical school and other not MCH or CC	6
Hospital	7
Independent association or foundation	4

Since 18 clinics which are university connected are also tied to State Maternal and Child Health or State Crippled Children programs, 112 clinics, or 73 percent of all clinics, are government connected for administration. A few clinics under independent administration receive special Federal MCHS grants.

Since Federal funds are made available by the Federal Maternal and Child Health Service mostly through the corresponding State MCH agency, it is not surprising that 81 clinics, or 53 percent of all clinics, reported that a State MCH agency had sole or joint administrative responsibility. Since direct grants are made for training projects to universities, it is to be expected that a goodly number of universities will have administrative responsibility for clinics, either alone (25) or jointly (24).

Patients served in the mental retardation clinics during the fiscal year 1971 included 27,988 newly admitted patients and 32,871 other patients, for a total of 60,859 patients. The numbers of newly admitted and other patients served in each State are shown in Table 46.

The largest number of patients served in any State was in Pennsylvania, with 4,913 patients served. Twenty-one States served at least 1,000 patients. In contrast, the single clinic in Montana served only 36 patients. The average number of patients served per clinic for all 154 clinics was 395 patients.

Indiana had the largest number of new patients (1,854), followed by Texas with 1,518. In eight States, the number of new patients served was at least 1,000. The average number of new patients served per clinic nationwide was 182 and the average number of other patients served was 213

The percent of patients reported as new patients varied from a high of 83.6 in Alaska to a low of 23.2 in New York.

Of the 60,859 total patients, 37,803 or 62.1 percent were male, and 23,056 or 37.9 percent were female. Males accounted for 63.5 percent of the new patients and 60.9 percent of the other patients (Table 47).

Among all patients the largest single age group is among patients 5-9 years of age; they account for 45.1 percent of the total patients.

Although an important purpose of the clinics is to reach mentally retarded children early, only one-third (36.2 percent) of the new patients served were under 5 years of age. Almost one-half were from 5 to 9 years of age inclusive, so that many did not appear for service until they were in school or were of school age.

The new patients tend to be slightly younger than the other patients. The median age for all patients is 7.2 years, while for new patients it is 6.6 years, and for other patients 7.7 years. Comparison of the median ages shows that among the new patients, the girls tend to be a little younger than the boys, showing a median age of 6.2 years compared with 6.8 years for boys.

Visits to clinics by all patients served totalled 243,086, including 107,569 visits by 27,289 new patients and 135,517 visits by 30,781 other patients (Table 48). In all, 12,273 patients (or their families) were visited outside the clinic by staff in 30,372 visits.

Of the new patients visiting the clinics, 34.7 percent made one visit, and of other patients 43.1 percent made one visit. Patients who visited the clinics 5 or more times were 25.0 percent of the new patients and 17.2 percent of the other patients. The average number of visits to clinics for new patients was 3.9 and for other patients was 4.4 visits.

Of the 27,988 new patients admitted to the clinics, the largest group, 8.815 or 31.5 percent, were referred to the clinics by private physicians, including those with group medical practice (Table 49). Second in number were the referrals from schools (5,148 or 18.4 percent of all new patients).

Hospitals supply the third largest group of referrals (16.5 percent) and public health services, such as well-baby clinics, the fourth largest (9.0 percent). "Other community agencies" include public or voluntary agencies such as a visiting nurse association. Other sources not specified might be, for example, relatives or special institutions for the retarded.

New patients are classified in Table 50 by the primary diagnosis of the condition causing or associated with mental retardation. Of the 27,988 new patients, only 13,744 (49.1 percent) were classified as mentally retarded; 8,539 (30.5 percent) were classified as not being mentally retarded. A possible explanation may be the fact that many of these children were referred to the mental retardation clinic after experiencing difficulties in school that made them seem to be mentally retarded.

When the primary diagnoses for mental retardation are ranked according to the percentage of new patients affected, the first or largest group is comprised of patients mentally retarded by reasons of "uncertain cause with functional reaction alone manifest," a group containing 4,430 children or 32.2 percent of the total number of children classified as mentally retarded. The second most prevelant condition associated with mental retardation is prenatal influence, which affected 3,397 children, or 24.7 percent. Third is the primary diagnosis "unknown cause with structural reactions manifest", which affected 2,316 or 16.9 percent. The fourth is attributed to trauma or physical agent; this group number 1,611 patients, or 11.7 percent of the mentally retarded. The other diagnosis in order of prevelance, are infection (6.2 percent), disorder of metabolism, growth, or nutrition (3.8 percent), intoxication (3.2 percent), and new growth (1.3 percent).

The medical classification and subgroups of the primary diagnosis of the condition causing or associated with mental retardation are given in Table 51. Under "trauma or physical agent" the largest subgroup is anoxemia at birth, with 792 patients constituting 5.7 percent of total mentally retarded new patients. Under "metabolism, growth, or nutrition", the group with phenylketonuria (PKU) includes 142 patients, or 1.03 percent of total. Under "prenatal influence", mongolism is associated with 1,120 patients or 8.15 percent of the mentally retarded. Prematurity is associated with 866 patients or 6.3 percent of the total.

The number of mentally retarded patients with impairment of the special senses is shown in Table 52. The largest sub-category, the visually handicapped, contains 1,063 patients or 31.6 percent of the patients with impairment of the special senses. Other sub-categories with impairment of sight include patients who are blind (3.9 percent), those blind and hearing handicapped (4.9 percent), and those hearing and visually handicapped (6.8 percent).

The two categories "blind" and "blind and hearing handicapped" account for 8.8 percent of the patients with impairment of the special senses and 2.2 percent of the new patients classified as mentally retarded. About one of every 45 new patients classified as mentally retarded is blind.

At least 1,065 or 31.7 percent of the patients with impairment of the special senses have a hearing handicap. This represents 7.7 percent of the new patients classified as mentally retarded. At least one child in every 13 of the new patients who are mentally retarded has a hearing handicap.

Of the 21,279 new patients for whom intelligence level was determined, 8,270 or 38.9 percent were reported as showing "no retardation in measured intelligence" (Table 53). In addition, 20.5 percent were classified as having borderline retardation, 17.8 percent as having mild retardation, 12.2 percent as being moderately retarded, 7.0 percent as being severely retarded and 3.7 percent were profoundly retarded.

Patients terminated (that is, for whom clinic services were discontinued during the report year) numbered 15,739 and are distributed according to reason for termination as shown in Table 54. Some clinics do not report any patients as terminated. It should be kept in mind that many of these clinics treat children who are not mentally retarded; in such cases, many of these children are not reported as terminated.

Table 46. Number of Patients Served in Mental Retardation Clinics, by Their Status and State, Fiscal Year 1971

State	Number of clinics	Number of patients			New as a percent of total
		Total	New	Other	
United States	154	60,859	27,988	32,871	46.0
Alabama	2	1,389	587	802	4.2
Alaska	1	122	102	20	83.6
Arizona	2	884	512	372	57.9
Arkansas	1	592	444	148	75.0
California	10	1,475	783	692	53.1
Colorado	6	1,309	821	480	62.7
Connecticut	4	424	339	85	80.0
Delaware	1	336	153	183	45.5
Dist. of Col.	3	969	405	564	41.8
Florida	2	1,418	553	865	39.0
Georgia	3	687	431	256	62.7
Guam	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	278	138	140	49.6
Idaho	1	591	148	443	25.0
Illinois	3	1,173	618	555	52.7
Indiana	3	4,309	1,854	2,455	43.0
Iowa	2	783	548	235	70.0
Kansas	1	2,330	1,001	1,329	43.0
Kentucky	2	953	607	346	63.7
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	2	222	88	134	39.6
Maryland	1	913	653	260	71.5
Massachusetts	3	948	502	446	53.0
Michigan	4	2,927	1,078	1,849	36.8
Minnesota	2	593	282	311	47.6
Mississippi	2	558	249	309	44.6
Missouri	3	781	542	239	69.4
Montana	1	36	18	18	50.0
Nebraska	1	420	193	227	46.0
Nevada	2	786	264	522	33.6
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	7	1,304	925	379	70.9
New Mexico	2	618	259	359	41.9
New York	3	4,555	1,059	3,496	23.2
North Carolina	11	2,679	1,407	1,272	52.5
North Dakota	1	157	104	53	66.2
Ohio	6	2,553	787	1,766	30.8
Oklahoma	2	643	404	239	62.8
Oregon	5	1,000	448	552	44.8
Pennsylvania	3	4,913	1,437	3,476	29.2
Puerto Rico	1	2,383	820	1,563	34.4
Rhode Island	1	1,082	457	625	42.2
South Carolina	1	194	132	62	68.0
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	1,506	683	823	45.4
Texas	6	2,440	1,518	922	62.2
Utah	3	405	262	143	64.7
Vermont	1	250	97	153	38.8
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	10	2,487	1,088	1,399	43.7
Washington	14	1,654	948	706	57.3
West Virginia	2	555	301	254	54.2
Wisconsin	3	1,275	939	336	73.6
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971," Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

Table 47. Number and Percent of Patients Served in Mental Retardation Clinics, by their Status, Age, and Sex: Fiscal Year 1971.

	Number of patients			Percent of patients		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All patients						
All ages	60,859	37,803	23,056	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 6 months	772	425	347	1.3	1.1	1.5
6-11 months	1,193	688	505	2.0	1.8	2.2
1-2 years	5,903	3,375	2,528	9.7	8.9	11.0
3-4 years	10,353	6,191	4,162	17.0	16.4	18.1
5-9 years	27,422	17,650	9,772	45.1	46.7	42.4
10-14 years	12,031	7,755	4,326	19.9	20.5	18.8
15-17 years	2,146	1,276	870	3.5	3.4	3.8
18-20 years	989	443	546	1.6	1.2	2.4
Median age	7.2	7.3	7.0			
New patients						
All ages	27,988	17,772	10,216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 6 months	598	325	273	2.1	1.8	2.7
6-11 months	832	477	355	3.0	2.7	3.5
1-2 years	3,400	1,960	1,440	12.1	11.0	14.1
3-4 years	5,325	3,251	2,074	19.0	18.3	20.3
5-9 years	12,058	7,913	4,145	43.1	44.5	40.6
10-14 years	4,705	3,190	1,515	16.8	18.0	14.8
15-17 years	743	461	282	2.7	2.6	2.8
18-20 years	327	195	132	1.2	1.1	1.3
Median age	6.6	6.8	6.2			
Other patients						
All ages	32,871	20,031	12,840	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 6 months	174	100	74	0.5	0.5	0.6
6-11 months	361	211	150	1.1	1.1	1.2
1-2 years	2,503	1,415	1,088	7.6	7.1	8.5
3-4 years	5,028	2,940	2,088	15.3	14.7	16.3
5-9 years	15,364	9,737	5,627	46.7	48.6	43.8
10-14 years	7,376	4,565	2,811	22.4	22.8	21.9
15-17 years	1,403	815	588	4.3	4.1	4.6
18-20 years	662	248	414	2.0	1.2	3.2
Median age	7.7	7.7	7.7			

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971", Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

Table 48. Number and Percent of Patients in Mental Retardation Clinics, by Number of Visits to Clinic, and Number of Visits Outside by Clinic Staff, Fiscal Year 1971.

Number of visits to clinic by patient or family	Number of patients			Number of visits		
	Total	New	Other	Total	New Patients	Other Patients
			Number			
Total	58,070	27,289	30,781	243,086	107,569	135,517
One (visit)	22,727	9,464	13,263	22,727	9,464	13,263
Two	10,493	4,708	5,785	20,986	9,416	11,570
Three	7,689	3,623	4,066	23,067	10,869	12,198
Four	5,025	2,666	2,359	20,100	10,664	9,436
Five through nine	7,935	4,916	3,019	53,556	32,631	20,925
Ten or more	4,201	1,912	2,289	102,650	34,525	68,125
Visits to patients or family outside by clinic staff	12,723	7,468	5,255	30,372	16,092	14,280
			Percent			
Visits to clinic by patient or family						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One (visit)	39.1	34.7	43.1	9.3	8.8	9.8
Two	18.1	17.3	18.8	8.6	8.8	8.5
Three	13.2	13.3	13.2	9.5	10.1	9.0
Four	8.7	9.8	7.7	8.3	9.9	7.0
Five through nine	13.7	18.0	9.8	22.0	30.3	15.4
Ten or more	7.2	7.0	7.4	42.2	32.1	50.3

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971," Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

Table 49. Number of New Patients in Mental Retardation Clinics, by Source of Referral and by State, Fiscal Year 1971

State	Total	Private Physician	Public Health Agency	Crippled Children's Program	Mental Health Agency
United States	27,988	8,815	2,532	548	524
Alabama	587	206	79	19	8
Alaska	102	25	18	0	6
Arizona	512	92	77	11	8
Arkansas	444	100	103	33	4
California	783	178	113	20	61
Colorado	821	185	44	6	14
Connecticut	339	123	27	7	9
Delaware	153	100	10	6	1
Dist. of Col.	405	53	54	3	3
Florida	553	174	33	17	1
Georgia	431	80	96	21	9
Guam	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	138	13	32	19	2
Idaho	148	24	30	16	3
Illinois	618	111	18	37	19
Indiana	1,854	940	76	9	15
Iowa	548	279	4	14	3
Kansas	1,001	135	3	25	4
Kentucky	607	148	261	20	6
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	88	67	14	1	-
Maryland	653	18	8	0	2
Massachusetts	302	237	10	0	35
Michigan	1,078	514	27	8	19
Minnesota	282	26	12	9	1
Mississippi	249	86	39	0	1
Missouri	542	145	6	4	0
Montana	18	16	1	0	0
Nebraska	193	75	2	3	6
Nevada	264	31	61	2	15
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	925	341	24	37	9
New Mexico	259	42	35	1	1
New York	1,059	197	76	31	40
North Carolina	1,407	346	327	16	49
North Dakota	104	46	5	0	2
Ohio	787	381	31	4	12
Oklahoma	404	181	82	1	1
Oregon	448	85	32	0	19
Pennsylvania	1,437	785	16	21	23
Puerto Rico	820	16	80	33	24
Rhode Island	457	309	9	2	4
South Carolina	132	81	24	16	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	683	275	56	4	6
Texas	1,518	694	60	6	37
Utah	262	25	15	0	0
Vermont	97	46	5	6	2
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1,088	329	204	15	4
Washington	948	180	101	8	7
West Virginia	301	118	36	27	7
Wisconsin	939	157	56	0	22
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971," Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW

Table 49 (Contd.) New Patients in Mental Retardation Clinics by Source of Referral and by State, Fiscal Year 1971

State	Hospital	Welfare Agency	School	Other Community Agency	Other
United States	4,630	1,370	5,148	1,530	2,891
Alabama	18	34	144	47	22
Alaska	5	5	23	1	19
Arizona	38	43	127	53	63
Arkansas	30	54	82	20	18
California	103	67	64	29	148
Colorado	239	43	120	72	98
Connecticut	44	41	35	26	27
Delaware	2	5	17	9	3
Dist. of Col.	52	4	107	13	116
Florida	41	36	79	23	149
Georgia	27	24	104	41	29
Guam	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	5	39	3	24
Idaho	0	4	37	28	6
Illinois	203	47	95	21	67
Indiana	385	39	304	36	50
Iowa	16	41	121	15	55
Kansas	476	8	237	34	79
Kentucky	22	5	88	27	30
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	2	2	1	1	0
Maryland	576	2	6	11	30
Massachusetts	23	7	90	23	77
Michigan	334	0	94	20	62
Minnesota	0	38	91	43	62
Mississippi	1	16	36	34	36
Missouri	274	16	46	37	14
Montana	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	43	8	20	6	30
Nevada	0	38	42	27	48
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	31	90	201	57	135
New Mexico	1	29	89	17	44
New York	181	65	184	130	155
North Carolina	49	71	341	47	161
North Dakota	0	8	24	13	6
Ohio	134	7	60	73	85
Oklahoma	65	21	11	3	39
Oregon	10	20	192	21	69
Pennsylvania	491	20	35	26	20
Puerto Rico	50	24	470	9	114
Rhode Island	119	0	5	7	2
South Carolina	0	8	1	2	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	79	52	82	81	48
Texas	159	64	367	67	64
Utah	10	3	186	2	21
Vermont	1	5	13	7	12
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	129	39	229	51	88
Washington	61	51	204	57	279
West Virginia	16	9	72	3	13
Wisconsin	89	152	133	157	173
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971," Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW

Table 50. Number and Percent of New Patients Mentally Retarded by Primary Diagnosis of Condition Causing or Associated with Mental Retardation, those not Mentally Retarded, and those not Determined as to Medical Classification.

Medical classification	Number of new patients	Percent of all new patients	Percent of those medically classified
All new patients	27,988	100.0	
Classification not determined	5,705	20.4	
Classification determined	22,283	79.6	100.0
Not mentally retarded	8,539	30.5	38.3
Mentally retarded	13,744	49.1	61.7
Mentally retarded	13,744	100.0	
Primary diagnosis of condition causing or associated with mental retardation			
1. Infection	851	6.2	3.8
2. Intoxication	440	3.2	2.0
3. Trauma or physical agent	1,611	11.7	7.2
4. Metabolism, growth, or nutrition	517	3.8	2.3
5. New growths	182	1.3	0.8
6. Prenatal influence	3,397	24.7	15.2
7. Unknown cause with structural reactions manifest	2,316	16.9	10.4
8. Uncertain cause with functional reaction alone manifest	4,430	32.2	19.9

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971", Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

Table 51. Number and Percent of Mentally Retarded New Patients in Mental Retardation Clinics by Medical Classification and Subgroup, Fiscal Year 1971.

Primary medical diagnosis of condition causing or associated with mental retardation	Patients	
	Number	Percent
Total mentally retarded	13,744	100.00
Infection	851	6.19
Prenatal infection	372	2.71
Postnatal cerebral infection	479	3.49
Intoxication	440	3.20
Toxemia of pregnancy	163	1.19
Other maternal intoxications	51	0.37
Bilirubin encephalopathy (Kernicterus)	120	0.87
Post-immunization encephalopathy	14	0.10
Other	92	0.67
Trauma or physical agent	1,611	11.72
Prenatal injury	192	1.40
Mechanical injury at birth	291	2.12
Anoxemia at birth	792	5.76
Postnatal injury	336	2.44
Metabolism, growth or nutrition	517	3.76
Cerebral lipoidosis, infantile	18	0.13
Other disorders of lipoid metabolism	24	0.17
Phenylketonuria	142	1.03
Other disorders of protein metabolism	33	0.24
Galactosemia	16	0.12
Other disorders of carbohydrate metabolism	27	0.20
Arachnodactyly	6	0.04
Hypothyroidism	73	0.53
Gargoylism (Lipochondrodystrophy)	31	0.23
Other	147	1.07
New growths	182	1.32
Neurofibromatosis	85	0.62
Trigeminal cerebral angiomatosis	10	0.07
Tuberous sclerosis	59	0.43
Intracranial neoplasm, other	28	0.20
Prenatal influence	3,397	24.72
Cerebral defect, congenital	989	7.20
Cerebral defect, congenital associated with primary cranial anomaly	352	2.56
Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome	9	0.07
Mongolism	1,120	8.15
Other	927	6.74
Unknown cause--structural reactions manifest	2,316	16.85
Diffuse sclerosis of brain	40	0.29
Cerebral degeneration	39	0.28
Prematurity	866	6.30
Other	1,371	9.98
Uncertain cause--functional reaction alone manifest	4,430	32.23
Cultural-familial	1,207	8.78
Psychogenic, associated with environmental deprivation	585	4.26
Psychogenic, associated with emotional disturbance	554	4.03
Psychotic (or major personality) disorder	279	2.03
Other	1,805	13.13

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971", Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

Table 52. Number and Percent of New Patients in Mental Retardation Clinics Classified as Mentally Retarded, by Impairment of the Special Senses, Fiscal Year 1971.

Impairment of the special sense	Patients	
	Number	Percent
New patients mentally retarded with impairment of the special senses, total	3,363	100.0
Not further specified	534	15.9
Blind	132	3.9
Hearing handicapped	670	19.9
Visually handicapped	1,063	31.6
Blind and hearing handicapped	165	4.9
Hearing and visually handicapped	230	6.8
Other	569	16.9

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971," Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

Table 53. Number and Percent of New Patients in Mental Retardation Clinics, by Intelligence Level, Fiscal Year 1971.

Intelligence level (Level of Deviation in Measured Intelligence and Retardation in Measured Intelligence)	Patients	
	Number	Percent
New patients, total	27,988	-
Not determined	6,709	-
Total determined	21,279	100.0[2]
No retardation in Measured Intelligence	8,270	38.9
-1[1] Borderline retardation	4,357	20.5
-2 Mild retardation	3,779	17.8
-3 Moderate retardation	2,605	12.2
-4 Severe retardation	1,479	7.0
-5 Profound retardation	789	3.7

1/ -1 is minus one.
2/ Percents add to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971," Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

Table 54. Number and Percent of Patients Terminated in Mental Retardation Clinics, by Reason for Termination, Fiscal Year 1971.

Reason for termination	Patients	
	Number	Percent
Patients terminated, total	15,739	100.0
Over age limit	432	2.7
Moved out of jurisdiction	917	5.8
Placement in institution	707	4.5
Death	214	1.4
Patient withdrew from service	1,546	9.8
Not mentally retarded	3,096	19.7
Other*	8,827	56.1

*Other includes 1,397 not specified in the reports (8.9%). There were a relatively large number of terminations due to services completed and referrals, but classification is uncertain due to differences of definition or vagueness of report.

SOURCE: "Mental Retardation Clinic Services, 1971", Maternal and Child Health Service, DHEW.

CHAPTER 8

MENTAL RETARDED PATIENTS IN OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS

The annual census of patients in mental institutions, conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health, collects information on the number of patients, by diagnosis, served in outpatient psychiatric clinics. The data presented in this chapter are from the 1969 census.

Of the 818,865 patients served in outpatient psychiatric clinics in 1969, 29,879 or 3.6 percent were diagnosed as mentally retarded (Table 55). The diagnosis of mental retardation ranked seventh in frequency among patients in these clinics. Over half of these mentally retarded persons were between 5-14 years old.

There were more male (17,811) than female (12,068) mentally retarded patients served by these clinics (Tables 56 and 57). For both sexes, however, the largest number of patients, by age group, were those 5-14 years old.

Table 55. Estimated Number of Total Terminations from Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics by Mental Disorder and Age, United States, 1969.

Diagnosis	All Ages	-5	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	818,865	15,426	80,049	113,751	79,959	37,220	95,307	153,142	115,843	70,567	34,786	14,635	8,180
Mental Retardation	29,879	2,900	8,180	7,931	3,183	1,186	1,755	2,042	1,211	836	451	113	91
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Alcoholism	4,833	-	-	13	35	45	227	726	1,186	1,352	890	278	81
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Syphilis	552	-	13	82	20	7	13	53	57	84	138	52	33
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Drug or Poison Intoxication	2,770	2	20	94	371	357	765	486	283	182	123	52	35
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis and Senile Brain Disease	5,388	-	3	5	4	2	5	35	61	229	1,002	2,165	1,877
Other Organic Brain Syndromes	16,746	904	3,598	2,552	981	474	1,141	1,664	1,488	1,386	1,234	762	562
Schizophrenia	100,784	480	1,717	2,897	3,880	4,331	14,333	27,158	23,381	14,189	6,000	1,777	641
Major Affective Disorders	12,519	7	13	25	69	70	443	1,045	2,043	3,834	3,466	1,218	286
Psychotic Depressive Reaction	5,470	6	23	85	141	128	477	1,021	1,185	1,001	847	390	166
Other Psychoses	3,371	17	47	85	90	112	352	575	636	657	520	217	63
Depressive Neuroses	70,340	89	507	1,967	2,584	2,854	10,626	19,504	14,682	9,467	5,410	1,983	667
Other Neuroses	56,060	218	2,679	4,581	2,685	2,562	9,108	15,865	10,056	4,892	2,237	694	483
Personality Disorders	124,455	420	4,914	13,769	12,996	7,281	22,192	31,441	18,980	8,608	2,477	840	537
Alcohol Addiction	17,188	3	2	22	64	91	566	3,373	5,696	4,861	2,074	347	89
Drug Dependence	7,558	-	2	122	648	867	2,127	2,134	1,013	401	152	65	27
Psychophysiologic Disorders	5,319	35	317	502	372	207	616	1,126	1,018	614	345	128	39
Transient Situational Disturbance and Adjustment Reaction to Infancy	144,089	3,115	27,610	41,326	29,822	7,924	9,262	11,154	7,337	3,545	1,453	833	708
Other	211,544	7,230	30,404	37,693	22,014	8,722	21,299	33,740	25,530	14,429	5,967	2,721	1,795

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Institute of Mental Health, HSMHA.

Table 56. Estimated Number of Male Terminations from Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics, by Mental Disorder and Age, United States, 1969.

Diagnosis	All Ages	-5	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	410,832	9,753	56,807	75,312	43,197	18,413	42,661	62,941	47,700	29,488	14,880	6,056	3,624
Mental Retardation	17,811	1,777	5,068	5,120	1,900	662	993	1,031	555	387	213	58	47
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Alcoholism	3,475	-	-	8	23	27	167	540	817	915	690	222	66
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Syphilis	310	-	5	60	8	7	8	23	30	47	80	32	10
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Drug or Poison Intoxication	1,668	2	20	63	227	253	541	292	124	59	53	15	19
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated Cerebral Arteriosclerosis and Senile Brain Disease	2,360	-	3	5	2	2	2	17	28	114	463	920	804
Other Organic Brain Syndromes	10,382	612	2,622	1,863	615	283	678	926	754	732	653	374	270
Schizophrenia	45,213	330	1,329	1,921	2,189	2,505	7,868	12,565	8,768	4,690	2,056	711	281
Major Affective Disorders	3,577	2	10	8	28	40	174	341	518	919	1,055	377	105
Psychotic Depressive Reaction	1,535	3	18	40	50	34	132	239	299	278	271	118	53
Other Psychoses	1,512	12	37	52	45	72	213	326	267	203	185	76	24
Depressive Neuroses	18,691	32	344	1,092	939	844	2,486	4,130	3,551	2,737	1,733	589	214
Other Neuroses	21,498	125	1,767	2,892	1,222	1,036	3,400	5,048	3,236	1,686	715	215	156
Personality Disorders	66,185	285	3,821	9,762	8,039	3,834	10,574	14,457	9,069	4,354	1,308	411	271
Alcohol Addiction	12,836	3	2	22	54	74	428	2,510	4,166	3,617	1,618	274	68
Drug Dependence	5,243	-	2	79	409	625	1,624	1,527	630	201	82	52	12
Psychophysiologic Disorders	2,320	17	189	297	171	94	238	401	396	295	145	58	19
Transient Situational Disturbance and Adjustment Reaction to Infancy	79,463	2,060	19,994	27,090	15,544	3,533	3,204	3,350	2,282	1,178	541	355	332
Other	116,753	4,493	21,576	24,938	11,732	4,488	9,931	15,218	12,210	7,076	3,019	1,199	873

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Institute of Mental Health, HSMHA.

Table 57. Estimated Number of Female Terminations from Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics by Mental Disorder and Age, United States, 1969.

Diagnosis	All Ages	-5	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	408,033	5,673	23,242	38,439	36,762	18,807	52,646	90,201	68,143	41,079	19,906	8,579	4,556
Mental Retardation	12,068	1,123	3,112	2,811	1,283	524	762	1,011	656	449	238	55	44
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Alcoholism	1,358	-	-	5	12	18	60	188	369	437	200	56	15
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Syphilis	242	-	8	22	12	-	5	30	27	37	58	20	23
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Drug or Poison Intoxication	1,102	-	-	31	144	104	224	194	159	123	70	37	16
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis and Senile Brain Disease	3,028	-	-	-	2	-	3	18	33	115	539	1,245	1,073
Other Organic Brain Syndromes	6,364	292	976	689	366	191	463	738	734	654	581	388	292
Schizophrenia	55,571	150	388	976	1,691	1,826	6,463	14,593	14,613	9,499	3,944	1,066	360
Major Affective Disorders	8,942	5	3	17	41	30	269	704	1,525	2,915	2,411	841	181
Psychotic Depressive Reaction	3,935	3	5	45	91	94	345	782	886	723	576	272	113
Other Psychoses	1,859	5	10	33	45	40	139	249	369	454	335	141	39
Depressive Neuroses	51,649	57	163	875	1,645	2,010	8,140	15,374	11,131	6,730	3,677	1,394	453
Other Neuroses	34,562	93	912	1,689	1,463	1,526	5,708	10,817	6,820	3,206	1,522	479	327
Personality Disorders	38,270	135	1,093	4,007	4,957	3,447	11,618	16,984	9,911	4,254	1,169	429	266
Alcohol Addiction	4,352	-	-	-	10	17	138	863	1,530	1,244	456	73	21
Drug Dependence	2,315	-	-	43	239	242	503	607	383	200	70	13	15
Psychophysiologic Disorders	2,999	18	128	205	201	113	378	725	622	319	200	70	20
Transient Situational Disturbance and Adjustment Reaction to Infancy	34,626	1,055	7,616	14,236	14,278	4,391	6,058	7,804	5,055	2,367	912	478	376
Other	94,791	2,737	8,828	12,755	10,282	4,234	11,368	18,522	13,320	7,353	2,948	1,522	922

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Institute of Mental Health, HSMHA.

CHAPTER 9

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

This chapter reports data from two sources: (I) a national survey of public schools, and (II) program management data from the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education (USOE).

I. During Spring, 1970 a survey of school staffing was conducted by the National Center for Educational Statistics, USOE, with support from the USOE's Bureaus of Educational Personnel Development and Education for the Handicapped. The survey sample consisted of approximately 2,000 public elementary and secondary schools, representative of the 81,000 local public schools in the United States, by three strata: school level -- elementary and secondary; school location--large cities (the 130 cities with 100,000 or more population as of the 1960 Censes), the metropolitan areas surrounding these cities, and all other areas of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; and enrollment size--five groups. Schools in systems enrolling fewer than 300 pupils were excluded from the survey. The school principal or his representative completed the survey questionnaire which elicited information about a number of handicapping conditions. Tables 58 through 65 provide a preliminary presentation of data from the survey on mentally retarded pupils and the schools that enroll them. For the purpose of this survey, mentally retarded pupils were described as follows:

> "Mentally retarded pupils' level of mental development is such that they have been identified by professionally qualified personnel as unable, without special help, to benefit from the usual school program."

There were 936,000 public school pupils reported by principals as mentally retarded in 1970 (Table 58). The overall rate was 21 mentally retarded for every 1,000 pupils. The rate for elementary schools was higher than for secondary schools, 24 compared to 14 mentally retarded per 1,000 pupils.

The number of local public schools reporting at least one mentally retarded pupil was 48,600 or 60 percent of the total of 81,000 schools (Table 59). Close to 40 percent of the 48,600 schools had 1-9 mentally retarded pupils, 30 percent had 10-19 and a similar proportion had 20 or more mentally retarded pupils (Table 60).

Eighty-four percent of the mentally retarded pupils in public schools received one or more of the following types of special instruction or assistance: separate (special) classes, individualized special instruction or assistance in regular classrooms by regular teachers, and individualized special instruction or assistance by specialized professional personnel.

Of the schools with at least one mentally retarded pupil, twenty-two percent did not receive any of these types of instruction or assistance, 37,600 or 77 percent provided one or more of the designated types of special instruction or assistance for mentally retarded pupils was greater for schools with larger enrollments than for those with smaller enrollments (Table 62). The type of assistance offered by the largest number of schools was all of the pupils' instruction in separate (special) classes (Table 63). One-third of the schools providing any of the designated types of special instruction provided only separate classes for all of the instruction of mentally retarded pupils (Table 64).

There was the equivalent of 48,000 full-time professional staff providing instruction in separate (special) classes (Table 65). This gives a rate of 79 full-time equivalent (FTE) professional staff instructing in special classes per 1,000 mentally retarded pupils.

The number of professional staff (in FTE's) to mentally retarded pupils was greater for smaller schools than for larger schools at both the elementary and secondary school levels (Table 65).

Estimates of relative sampling error for the data reported in this chapter will be available in a forthcoming publication of the National Center for Educational Statistics.

II. Part B of the Education for the Handicapped Act (EHA) provides formula grant funds to States which are used to help provide improved diagnostic services, new techniques of teaching, specialized curriculum and equipment, and better qualified professional and paraprofessional educators at local and State levels. During fiscal year 1970, with about 80 percent of project reports received, the following numbers of mentally retarded children were reported to have participated in projects funded via EHA, Part B.

	AGE IN YEARS				
	0-5	6-12	13-18	19 & Over	Total Children
Trainable Mentally Retarded (TMR)	1,195	6,644	3,829	636	12,304
Educable Mentally Retarded (EMR)	1,924	39,876	29,487	1,145	72,432

Public Law 89-313, Amendment to Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, provides financial support for the education of handicapped children in State-operated and State-supported schools. The

numbers of mentally retarded children on whom State allocations were based for Fiscal Years 1969, 1970 and 1971 are shown in Table 66.

Both the EHA, Part B, and the P.L. 89-313 programs are designed to help States develop educational programs to meet the educational needs of all handicapped children.

Table 58. Enrollment in Local Public Schools, Number of Mentally Retarded Pupils and Number of Mentally Retarded Pupils Per 1,000 Enrollment, by Level and Location and by Enrollment Size of School: 50 States and the District of Columbia, Spring 1970

Level and location of school	Total			Enrollment Size of School								
				599 or less			600-999			1,000 or more		
	Enrollment	Mentally retarded pupils		Enrollment	Mentally retarded pupils		Enrollment	Mentally retarded pupils		Enrollment	Mentally retarded pupils	
		Number	Number per 1,000 enrollment		Number	Number per 1,000 enrollment		Number	Number per 1,000 enrollment		Number	Number per 1,000 enrollment
All schools[1/ & 5/]	45,102,000	936,000	21	17,143,000	454,000	26	14,376,000	277,000	19	13,582,000	205,000	15
Elementary schools	24,985,000	606,000	24	13,544,000	356,000	26	9,138,000	198,000	22	2,303,000	52,000	23
Large cities[2/]	5,081,000	148,000	29	1,979,000	71,000	36	1,875,000	49,000	26	1,228,000	29,000	23
Metropolitan areas outside large cities[3/]	8,401,000	136,000	16	4,440,000	81,000	18	3,476,000	44,000	13	485,000	11,000	22
All other areas[4/]	11,503,000	322,000	28	7,125,000	205,000	29	3,787,000	104,000	28	591,000	13,000	22
Secondary schools	17,839,000	257,000	14	2,661,000	59,000	22	4,392,000	53,000	12	10,786,000	145,000	13
Large cities[2/]	3,817,000	79,000	21	135,000	16,000	116	366,000	10,000	27	3,316,000	53,000	16
Metropolitan areas outside large cities[3/]	5,762,000	66,000	11	445,000	7,000	15	1,548,000	17,000	11	3,769,000	43,000	11
All other areas[4/]	8,259,000	113,000	14	2,081,000	36,000	17	2,478,000	27,000	11	3,701,000	49,000	13

1/ Pupils in combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
2/ Large cities: 130 cities with 100,000 or more population in the 1960 census.
3/ Metropolitan areas outside large cities: the remainders of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in which these large cities are located.
4/ All other areas: all areas outside SMSAs of 130 largest cities.
5/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding; number per 1,000 enrollment was computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 59. Local Public Schools Which Reported One or More Mentally Retarded Pupils, by Level and Location and by Enrollment Size of School: 50 States and the District of Columbia, Spring 1970

Level and location of school	Total schools	Total schools with at least one mentally retarded pupil		Enrollment size of school								
				599 or less			600-999			1,000 or more		
				Total schools	With at least one mentally retarded pupil		Total schools	With at least one mentally retarded pupil		Total schools	With at least one mentally retarded pupil	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All schools[1/ & 2/]	81,000	48,600	60	53,100	28,800	54	19,200	13,200	69	8,700	6,500	75
Elementary schools	56,900	33,200	58	42,800	23,000	54	12,400	8,800	71	1,800	1,400	77
Large cities	8,600	5,700	66	5,200	3,200	62	2,500	1,800	73	1,000	700	72
Metropolitan areas outside large cities	16,700	8,000	48	11,800	5,200	44	4,600	2,600	55	300	200	74
All other areas	31,600	19,500	62	25,900	14,700	57	5,200	4,400	84	500	400	88
Secondary schools	20,200	12,200	60	8,000	4,100	51	5,600	3,300	60	6,600	4,800	73
Large cities	2,600	1,700	64	400	200	55	400	300	58	1,800	1,200	67
Metropolitan areas outside large cities	5,500	3,500	63	1,200	700	56	1,900	1,100	59	2,300	1,600	70
All other areas	12,100	7,100	58	6,400	3,200	50	3,300	2,000	60	2,400	1,900	79

1/ Combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
2/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding; percentages were computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 60. Number of Public Schools which Reported One or More Mentally Retarded Pupils, by Level and Location of School and by Given Number of Mentally Retarded Pupils, 50 States and D.C., Spring 1970.

Level and location of school	Total schools with at least one mentally retarded pupil		Number of mentally retarded pupils							
			1-9		10-19		20-29		40 or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All schools 1/ & 2/	48,600	100	18,600	39	14,500	30	9,400	19	6,100	12
Elementary schools.	33,200	100	13,000	39	10,200	31	5,700	17	4,400	13
Large cities. . .	5,700	100	1,600	28	1,500	26	1,300	22	1,400	24
Metropolitan areas large cities . .	8,000	100	3,600	45	2,100	26	1,500	18	900	11
All other areas .	19,500	100	7,800	40	6,600	34	2,900	15	2,100	11
Secondary schools .	12,200	100	4,200	34	3,500	29	3,200	26	1,300	11
Large cities. . .	1,700	100	200	9	300	17	600	35	700	39
Metropolitan areas large cities . .	3,500	100	1,300	38	1,200	34	600	18	400	10
All other areas .	7,100	100	2,800	40	2,100	29	1,900	27	300	4

1/ Combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
2/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding. Percentages were computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 61. Number of Mentally Retarded Pupils in Public Schools and Number and Percent Who Received Designated Types of Special Instruction or Assistance Provided by Their Own School, by Level and Location of School: 50 States and the District of Columbia, Spring 1970

Level and location of school	Total mentally retarded pupils		Mentally retarded pupils who received designated types of special instruction or assistance													
			Separate (special) classes						Individualized special instruction or assistance						Designated types of instruction or assistance not received	
			For all of instruction		For part of instruction				In regular classroom by regular teacher		By specialized professional personnel					
					In own school		In another school				In own school		In another school and/or agency			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All schools[1/] [2/] [3/]	936,000	100	499,000	53	98,000	10	7,000	1	99,000	11	33,000	4	46,000	5	208,000	22
Elementary schools.	606,000	100	323,000	53	26,000	4	2,000	**	74,000	12	15,000	3	31,000	5	153,000	25
Large cities . .	148,000	100	93,000	63	5,000	4	1,000	1	13,000	9	3,000	2	*	**	37,000	25
Metropolitan areas outside large cities .	136,000	100	81,000	60	9,000	7	-	-	8,000	6	5,000	4	13,000	10	26,000	19
All other areas .	322,000	100	149,000	46	11,000	4	*	**	53,000	17	8,000	2	18,000	6	89,000	28
Secondary schools .	257,000	100	130,000	50	68,000	26	4,000	1	19,000	8	15,000	6	13,000	5	39,000	15
Large cities . .	79,000	100	46,000	58	22,000	28	1,000	1	5,000	6	11,000	13	1,000	1	9,000	12
Metropolitan areas outside large cities .	66,000	100	33,000	50	19,000	29	2,000	3	5,000	7	4,000	7	7,000	11	5,000	7
All other areas .	113,000	100	51,000	46	27,000	24	1,000	1	10,000	8	*	**	5,000	5	25,000	23

- Quantity zero in sample.
* Quantity more than 0 but less than 500.
** Percent more than 0 but less than 0.5.
1/ Pupils in combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
2/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding.
3/ Percents may add to more than 100 percent because some pupils participated in more than one of the designated types of instruction. Percentages were computed on unrounded numbers.
SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 62. Local Public Schools Which Reported One or More Mentally Retarded Pupils and Number and Percent Which Provided Designated Types of Specialized Instruction Assistance to at Least One Mentally Retarded Pupil, by Level and Location and by Enrollment Size of School: 50 States and the District of Columbia, Spring 1970.

Level and location of school	Schools with at least one mentally retarded pupil	Total schools which provided designated types of specialized instruction or assistance		Enrollment size of school								
				599 or less			600-999			1000 or more		
				Total	Specialized instruction or assistance		Total	Specialized instruction or assistance		Total	Specialized instruction or assistance	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
All schools[1/ 2/ 3/]	48,600	37,600	77	28,800	21,200	74	13,200	10,600	80	6,500	5,800	89
Elementary schools. .	33,200	25,600	77	23,000	17,300	75	8,800	7,100	81	1,400	1,200	88
Large cities . . .	5,700	4,300	76	3,200	2,300	73	1,800	1,400	78	700	600	83
Metropolitan areas outside large cities . .	8,000	6,800	85	5,200	4,400	85	2,600	2,200	84	200	200	81
All other areas	19,500	14,500	75	14,700	10,600	72	4,400	3,500	80	400	400	100
Secondary schools . .	12,200	9,600	78	4,100	2,800	67	3,300	2,600	78	4,800	4,200	88
Large cities . . .	1,700	1,500	89	200	200	100	300	200	90	1,200	1,100	87
Metropolitan areas outside large cities . .	3,500	2,900	84	700	400	61	1,100	1,000	84	1,600	1,500	94
All other areas . .	7,100	5,200	73	3,200	2,100	67	2,000	1,400	73	2,000	1,600	84

1/ Combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
2/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding.
3/ Percentages were computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 63. Number of Local Public Schools with One or More Mentally Retarded Pupils and Number and Percent Which Provided One or More Designated Type of Special Instruction or Assistance, by Level and Location of School: 50 States and the District of Columbia, Spring 1970

Level and location of school	Total schools with at least one mentally retarded pupil		Schools which provided designated types of special instruction or assistance												Designated types of instruction or assistance not received	
			Separate (special) classes						Individualized special instruction or assistance							
			All of instruction		Part of instruction				In regular classroom by regular teacher		By specialized professional personnel					
					For pupils in own and/or another school		For pupils of another school				In own school		In another school and/or agency			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All schools 1/ 2/ 3/	48,600	100	21,700	45	6,100	13	700	1	7,600	16	3,800	8	8,400	17	11,000	23
Elementary schools.	33,200	100	14,400	43	2,300	7	200	1	5,900	18	3,000	9	6,700	20	7,600	23
Large cities . .	5,700	100	3,200	55	400	8	100	3	1,100	19	300	5	200	3	1,400	24
Metropolitan areas outside large cities	8,000	100	2,300	41	800	10	-	-	1,200	16	800	10	2,400	30	1,200	15
All other areas .	19,500	100	7,900	41	1,100	5	100	**	3,500	18	2,000	10	4,100	21	4,900	25
Secondary schools .	12,200	100	5,700	47	3,600	29	300	3	1,400	11	700	5	1,300	11	2,600	22
Large cities . .	1,700	100	1,000	61	700	42	*	2	200	11	200	11	100	6	200	11
Metropolitan areas outside large cities	3,500	100	1,500	44	1,200	35	200	5	400	12	500	13	600	18	500	16
All other areas .	7,100	100	3,200	45	1,600	23	100	2	800	11	*	**	600	8	1,900	27

- Quantity zero in sample.
* Quantity more than 0 but less than 50.
** Percent more than 0 but less than 0.5.
1/ Combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
2/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding.
3/ Percents may add to more than 100 percent because some schools provided more than one of the designated types of instruction. Percentages were computed on unrounded numbers.
SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 64. Number of Local Public Schools with One or More Mentally Retarded Pupils and Number and Percent of Schools Which Provided One of the Designated Types of Special Instruction or Assistance Only; Which Provided a Combination of More Than One of These Types of Special Instruction; or Which Did Not Provide Any of the Designated Types of Special Instruction or Assistance, by Level and Location of School: 50 States and the District of Columbia, Spring 1970.

Level and location of school	Total schools with at least one mentally retarded pupil		Type of specialized instruction or assistance in own school								In another school and/or agency only		Schools which provided more than one of the designated types of instruction		Designated types of instruction or assistance not provided	
			Separate (special) classes only				Individualized special instruction or assistance only									
			All of instruction		Part of instruction		In regular classroom by regular teacher		By specialized professional personnel							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All schools 1/ 2/ 3/	48,600	100	16,800	34	1,700	3	2,900	6	900	2	7,100	15	8,300	17	11,000	23
Elementary schools .	33,200	100	11,300	35	300	1	2,400	7	800	2	5,800	17	5,100	15	7,600	23
Large cities . . .	5,700	100	2,600	46	100	2	600	11	*	1	200	3	800	13	1,400	24
Metropolitan areas outside large cities	8,000	100	2,500	32	200	3	500	6	100	1	2,200	28	1,200	15	1,200	15
All other areas .	19,500	100	6,200	33	-	-	1,200	6	600	3	3,400	17	3,000	16	4,900	25
Secondary schools .	12,200	100	4,200	34	1,300	11	400	4	100	**	900	7	2,700	22	2,600	22
Large cities . . .	1,700	100	700	40	300	16	*	2	*	**	*	1	500	30	200	11
Metropolitan areas outside large cities	3,500	100	900	26	300	10	100	3	*	1	400	12	1,100	32	500	16
All other areas .	7,100	100	2,600	37	700	10	300	4	-	-	500	7	1,100	15	1,900	27

- Quantity zero in sample.
* Quantity more than 0 but less than 50.
** Percent more than 0 but less than 0.5.
1/ Combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
2/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding.
3/ Percentages were computed on unrounded numbers.
SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 65. Number of Mentally Retarded Pupils Who Received All or Part of Their Instruction in Separate (Special) Classes in Their Own or Another Public School; Number of FTE[1/] Professional Staff Which Provided This Instruction; and Number of FTE Staff Per 1,000 Mentally Retarded Pupils, by Level and Location and by Enrollment Size of School: 50 States, and the District of Columbia, Spring 1970

Level and location of school	Total			Enrollment size of school								
				599 or less			600-999			1,000 or more		
		FTE[1/] professional staff			FTE[1/] professional staff			FTE[1/] professional staff			FTE[1/] professional staff	
	Mentally retarded pupils	Number	Number per 1,000 mentally retarded pupils	Mentally retarded pupils	Number	Number per 1,000 mentally retarded pupils	Mentally retarded pupils	Number	Number per 1,000 mentally retarded pupils	Mentally retarded pupils	Number	Number per 1,000 mentally retarded pupils
All schools[2/3/4/]	603,000	48,000	79	254,000	22,300	88	193,000	14,600	76	157,000	11,000	70
Elementary schools.	351,000	29,400	84	179,000	16,300	91	139,000	10,800	78	34,000	2,400	71
Large cities . .	100,000	7,600	76	48,000	3,800	80	30,000	2,300	77	22,000	1,500	68
Metropolitan areas outside large cities. .	91,000	8,600	95	54,000	5,600	103	34,000	2,900	85	2,000	200	69
All other areas .	161,000	13,100	82	77,000	6,800	89	75,000	5,600	75	9,000	700	79
Secondary schools .	201,000	14,700	73	42,000	3,600	87	43,000	3,100	72	117,000	8,000	68
Large cities . .	68,000	5,600	67	15,000	1,100	73	8,000	500	63	45,000	2,900	65
Metropolitan areas outside large cities. .	54,000	3,900	73	6,000	600	103	14,000	1,100	75	34,000	2,300	66
All other areas .	79,000	6,200	79	21,000	2,000	92	21,000	1,500	74	38,000	2,800	74

1/ Full-time equivalent.
2/ Pupils and FTE staff in combined schools, with both elementary and secondary grades, are included in the totals but not in the detail by school level.
3/ Detail may not add to totals and subtotals because of rounding.
4/ Number per 1,000 mentally retarded pupils was computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, DHEW.

Table 66. Number of Mentally Retarded Children on Whom Allocations Were Based and Funded under P.L. 89-313, Fiscal Years 1969, 1970, and 1971.

	1969	1970	1971
TOTALS	56,756	63,942	71,304
Alabama	490	490	490
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	388	412	464
Arkansas	717	781	1,003
California	1,485	1,591	1,817
Colorado	1,978	2,264	2,335
Connecticut	1,673	1,841	1,812
Delaware	515	709	743
District of Columbia	535	576	494
Florida	1,715	2,292	2,553
Georgia	298	380	424
Hawaii	196	164	231
Idaho	179	176	196
Illinois	1,017	3,336	3,239
Indiana	2,022	2,451	2,867
Iowa	816	783	974
Kansas	624	649	677
Kentucky	383	388	360
Louisiana	1,618	2,007	2,287
Maine	174	173	546
Maryland	395	447	480
Massachusetts	1,431	2,622	3,044
Michigan	2,777	3,547	4,035
Minnesota	1,918	1,978	1,721
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	3,002	3,039	3,139
Montana	476	467	400
Nebraska	419	431	436
Nevada	41	65	249
New Hampshire	385	390	79
New Jersey	2,918	3,238	3,349
New Mexico	388	388	396
New York	4,182	4,842	5,141
North Carolina	1,821	2,207	2,399
North Dakota	376	400	432
Ohio	1,000	909	995
Oklahoma	528	528	673
Oregon	537	388	555
Pennsylvania	4,424	4,177	6,150
Rhode Island	338	352	582
South Carolina	604	812	1,438
South Dakota	180	199	180
Tennessee	439	432	607
Texas	1,965	2,421	3,649
Utah	762	385	410
Vermont	543	683	553
Virginia	614	626	577
Washington	2,419	2,666	2,195
West Virginia	262	359	314
Wisconsin	1,245	2,906	2,906
Wyoming	213	235	235
Guam	96	82	82
Puerto Rico	235	258	258

SOURCE: Statistical Information, FY 1969-70-71, P.L. 89-313, Amendments to Title I, ESEA, USOE, DHEW.

PART III

SELECTED FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

This section concerns four Federal assistance programs which include the mentally retarded among their recipients. While none of these four programs deals solely with the mentally retarded, an important part of the total number of persons assisted by these programs are mentally retarded.

For example, the mentally retarded constitute over half of the recipients of the Social Security Administration's (SSA) Childhood Disability Allowance program. This program provides monthly payments to dependent children age 18 and over of retired, disabled, or deceased insured workers if the children were disabled before age 18.

There are also mentally retarded persons receiving SSA Worker Disability Allowances. This program provides monthly payments to replace, in part, the earnings that are lost when a worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled.

Since 1943, the Federal Government has extended vocational rehabilitation services to the mentally retarded. The number of mentally retarded who have participated in this program of vocational rehabilitation has steadily grown over the years until, in 1971, an estimated 35,700 mentally retarded persons were rehabilitated.

The Federal Government's Public Assistance program is composed of several different components, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled. Estimates of the number of mentally retarded persons who are recipients of two of these various programs are given in Chapter 13.

CHAPTER 10

MENTALLY RETARDED RECIPIENTS OF SSA CHILDHOOD DISABILITY ALLOWANCES

The 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act provided protection against long-term total disability for dependent sons and daughters (who become disabled before age 18) of retired, disabled, or deceased insured workers. Thus, under these "Childhood Disability" provisions, life-time monthly payments can be made to a person age 18 or over who has been disabled by mental retardation (or other impairments) since childhood.

In many cases, the monthly benefits enable the retarded childhood disability beneficiary to be cared for at home instead of in an institution. Furthermore, as more and more retarded people outlive their parents, the program offers reassurance to the parents who know that financial help for their disabled child will be forthcoming even after their death.

If the parents are dead, a relative who has demonstrated a continuing interest in the beneficiary's welfare, a welfare agency, or a legal guardian may be chosen as representative payee to handle the benefit funds and plan for using them on behalf of the beneficiary. As a trustee, the representative payee is held accountable for the way in which he uses the benefits.

The regulations contain guides as to the level of severity required in disability cases involving mental retardation. These regulations have the effect of law and are available to the public and the medical community from the Social Security Administration.

Note that for all three age groups in Table 67, mental deficiency is the primary diagnoses of over half the childhood beneficiaries (55.2 percent for those 18-24 years of age, 55.0 percent for those 25-44 years of age, and 52.6 percent for those aged 45 and over). Although almost half of the total childhood beneficiaries had mental deficiency as their primary diagnoses, slightly fewer males (53.7 percent) than females (56.4 percent) had mental deficiency as their primary diagnoses (Table 68).

Of the 22,063 childhood disability beneficiaries in 1968, 12,113 (54.9 percent) were diagnosed as mentally deficient. However, the number of mentally deficient children under age 18 who receive payments as dependents of retired, disabled, or deceased workers is unknown, since these benefits are payable regardless of disability.

In general, the number of childhood disability beneficiaries diagnosed as having mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders in each State is representative of the State's total population (Table 69). Of the 15,185 childhood disability beneficiaries with this diagnoses, 79.8 percent (12,113) are mentally deficient.

As mentally deficient persons accounted for 54.9 percent of all childhood disability beneficiaries in 1968, Tables 71 and 72 which give the educational

level and mobility status of all childhood disability beneficiaries, may be indicative of these characteristics among the mentally deficient. Of those whose educational status was known, over one-third of all the beneficiaries had received no schooling. One-half of them had either had no schooling or completed only the fourth grade or less. Twenty-seven percent of all the beneficiaries were institutionalized in such facilities as a soldiers' home, or a mental, tuberculosis, or chronic disease hospital, while approximately one percent were patients in a general hospital. Of the remaining non-institutionalized, non-hospitalized beneficiaries, approximately eight percent were confined to the home, while 25 percent were ambulatory, with help, outside the home, and 40 percent were ambulatory by themselves outside the home.

Table 67. Number of Childhood Disability Allowances by Ten Primary Diagnoses Occurring Most Often, by Age: 1968

Primary diagnosis	International code	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent
	Aged 18-24			
1. Mental deficiency	325	5,847	55.2	55.2
2. Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	351	905	8.5	63.8
3. Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	300	625	5.9	69.7
4. Epilepsy	353	585	5.5	75.2
5. Mental deterioration and certain other psychoses of unspecified etiology	309	259	2.4	77.6
6. Chronic brain syndrome	328	259	2.4	80.1
7. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	081	150	1.4	81.5
8. Deafness	398	125	1.2	82.7
9. Blindness	389	109	1.0	83.7
10. Certain diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia	744	104	1.0	84.7
	Aged 25-44			
1. Mental deficiency	325	5,291	55.0	55.0
2. Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	351	1,036	10.8	65.8
3. Epilepsy	353	733	7.6	73.4
4. Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	300	639	6.6	80.0
5. Mental deterioration and certain other psychoses of unspecified etiology	309	353	3.7	83.7
6. Chronic brain syndrome	328	214	2.2	85.9
7. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	081	134	1.4	87.3
8. Late effects of intracranial abscess or pyogenic infection	344	84	.9	88.2
9. Certain diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia	744	77	.8	89.0
10. Congenital cataract and other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	753	75	.8	89.8
	Aged 45 and over			
1. Mental deficiency	325	975	52.6	52.6
2. Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	300	193	10.4	63.1
3. Mental deterioration and certain other psychoses of unspecified etiology	309	122	6.6	69.7
4. Epilepsy	353	114	6.2	75.8
5. Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	351	101	5.5	81.3
6. Chronic brain syndrome	328	49	2.6	83.9
7. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	081	39	2.1	86.0
8. Deaf mutism	397	24	1.3	87.3
9. Psychosis due to any disease or injury to brain	308	22	1.2	88.5
10. Late effects of intracranial abscess or pyogenic infection	344	17	.9	89.4

SOURCE: "Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics: 1968" Office of Research and Statistics, SSA, DHEW.

Table 68. Number of Childhood Disability Allowances by Ten Primary Diagnoses Occurring Most Often, by Sex: 1968

Primary diagnosis	International code	Number	Percent	Cumulative percent
		Total		
1. Mental deficiency	325	12,113	54.9	54.9
2. Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	351	2,042	9.3	64.2
3. Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	300	1,457	6.6	70.8
4. Epilepsy	353	1,432	6.5	77.3
5. Mental deterioration and certain other psychoses of unspecified etiology	309	734	3.3	80.6
6. Chronic brain syndrome	328	522	2.4	82.9
7. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	081	323	1.5	84.4
8. Congenital cataract and other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	753	190	.9	85.3
9. Deafness	398	188	.9	86.1
10. Certain diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia	744	169	.8	86.9
		Male		
1. Mental deficiency	325	6,599	53.7	53.7
2. Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	351	1,169	9.5	63.2
3. Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	300	881	7.2	70.3
4. Epilepsy	353	773	6.3	76.6
5. Mental deterioration and certain other psychoses of unspecified etiology	309	417	3.4	80.0
6. Chronic brain syndrome	328	344	2.8	82.8
7. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	081	174	1.4	84.2
8. Certain diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia	744	131	1.1	85.3
9. Certain diseases of the brain	355	102	.8	86.1
10. Congenital cataract and other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	753	99	.8	86.9
		Female		
1. Mental deficiency	325	5,514	56.4	56.4
2. Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	351	873	8.9	65.4
3. Epilepsy	353	659	6.7	72.1
4. Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	300	576	5.9	78.0
5. Mental deterioration and certain other psychoses of unspecified etiology	309	317	3.2	81.3
6. Chronic brain syndrome	328	178	1.8	83.1
7. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	081	149	1.5	84.6
8. Deafness	398	112	1.1	85.8
9. Congenital cataract and other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	753	91	.9	86.7
10. Blindness	389	75	.8	87.5

SOURCE: "Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics: 1968," Office of Research and Statistics, SSA, DHEW.

Table 69. Number of Childhood Disability Allowances by Diagnostic Group, by State: 1968

State	Total	Diagnostic group						
		Infective and parasitic diseases	Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	Congenital malformations	Accidents poisonings, and violence	Other
United States	22,063	439	15,185	4,753	373	540	246	527
Alabama	559	9	393	119	6	14	7	11
Alaska	18	0	12	6	0	0	0	0
Arizona	141	2	77	35	5	13	4	5
Arkansas	272	6	171	70	2	6	5	12
California	1,529	38	1,024	342	28	40	21	36
Colorado	168	5	105	46	0	5	1	6
Connecticut	274	2	202	48	4	7	4	7
Delaware	52	1	33	12	4	2	0	0
Dist. of Col.	56	1	40	10	2	0	0	3
Florida	572	9	396	121	8	15	9	14
Georgia	573	12	394	122	12	13	8	12
Hawaii	91	3	65	20	2	0	0	1
Idaho	73	0	51	18	2	1	1	0
Illinois	944	20	615	211	20	29	11	38
Indiana	491	8	329	118	4	14	9	9
Iowa	336	9	248	60	5	6	3	5
Kansas	231	12	155	50	3	5	1	5
Kentucky	487	14	321	112	4	15	4	17
Louisiana	487	16	306	111	14	14	4	22
Maine	121	4	86	26	1	1	0	3
Maryland	348	6	247	80	6	2	4	3
Massachusetts	547	4	390	119	9	15	3	7
Michigan	1,124	14	776	230	30	38	11	25
Minnesota	366	10	254	84	5	8	3	2
Mississippi	412	19	259	91	10	7	7	19
Missouri	523	6	369	112	11	9	9	7
Montana	81	2	49	25	3	1	0	1
Nebraska	182	3	112	47	5	3	3	9
Nevada	26	0	15	7	0	2	1	1
New Hampshire	55	1	34	15	0	1	2	2
New Jersey	576	14	425	101	2	14	4	16
New Mexico	98	5	62	20	4	3	2	2
New York	1,892	32	1,420	313	27	38	21	41
North Carolina	754	13	531	154	14	19	3	20
North Dakota	101	0	80	14	2	2	0	3
Ohio	1,040	23	735	227	9	21	13	12
Oklahoma	369	8	270	63	4	10	4	10
Oregon	209	2	151	39	5	4	3	5
Pennsylvania	1,232	14	831	308	18	16	8	37
Rhode Island	80	0	53	20	2	1	0	4
South Carolina	317	4	217	70	10	5	4	7
South Dakota	106	0	78	18	4	3	1	2
Tennessee	511	8	350	114	6	11	10	12
Texas	1,095	31	764	233	19	17	14	17
Utah	87	3	50	23	3	7	0	1
Vermont	48	0	28	15	1	2	2	0
Virginia	549	10	389	111	11	14	4	10
Washington	253	3	171	62	6	4	2	5
West Virginia	358	9	223	95	5	9	10	7
Wisconsin	479	4	322	117	3	19	5	9
Wyoming	38	0	23	13	0	2	0	0
Puerto Rico	630	12	435	129	8	26	1	19
Abroad	102	8	49	27	5	7	0	6

SOURCE: "Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics: 1968," Office of Research and Statistics, SSA, DHEW.

Table 70. Percent of Childhood Disability Allowances by Diagnostic Group, by State: 1968

State	Number	Percentage distribution by diagnostic group							
		Total	Infective & parasitic diseases	Mental psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	Congenital malformations	Accidents poisonings, and violence	Other
United States	22,063	100.0	2.0	68.8	21.5	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.4
Alabama	559	100.0	1.6	70.3	21.3	1.1	2.5	1.3	2.0
Alaska	18	100.0	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	-
Arizona	141	100.0	1.4	54.6	24.8	3.5	9.2	2.8	3.5
Arkansas	272	100.0	2.2	62.9	25.7	.7	2.2	1.8	4.4
California	1,529	100.0	2.5	67.0	22.4	1.8	2.6	1.4	2.4
Colorado	168	100.0	3.0	62.5	27.4	-	3.0	.6	3.6
Connecticut	274	100.0	.7	73.7	17.5	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.6
Delaware	52	100.0	1.9	63.5	23.1	7.7	3.8	-	-
Dist. of Col.	56	100.0	1.8	71.4	17.9	3.6	-	-	5.4
Florida	572	100.0	1.6	69.2	21.2	1.4	2.6	1.6	2.4
Georgia	573	100.0	2.1	68.8	21.3	2.1	2.3	1.4	2.1
Hawaii	91	100.0	3.3	71.4	22.0	2.2	-	-	1.1
Idaho	73	100.0	-	69.9	24.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	-
Illinois	944	100.0	2.1	65.1	22.4	2.1	3.1	1.2	4.0
Indiana	491	100.0	1.6	67.0	24.0	.8	2.9	1.8	1.8
Iowa	336	100.0	2.7	73.8	17.9	1.5	1.8	.9	1.5
Kansas	231	100.0	5.2	67.1	21.6	1.3	2.2	.4	2.2
Kentucky	487	100.0	2.9	65.9	23.0	.8	3.1	.8	3.5
Louisiana	487	100.0	3.3	62.8	22.8	2.9	2.9	.8	4.5
Maine	121	100.0	3.3	71.1	21.5	.8	.8	-	2.5
Maryland	348	100.0	1.7	71.0	23.0	1.7	.6	1.1	.9
Massachusetts	547	100.0	.7	71.3	21.8	1.6	2.7	.5	1.3
Michigan	1,124	100.0	1.2	69.0	20.5	2.7	3.4	1.0	2.2
Minnesota	366	100.0	2.7	69.4	23.0	1.4	2.2	.8	.5
Mississippi	412	100.0	4.6	62.9	22.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	4.6
Missouri	523	100.0	1.1	70.6	21.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.3
Montana	81	100.0	2.5	60.5	30.9	3.7	1.2	-	1.2
Nebraska	182	100.0	1.6	61.5	25.8	2.7	1.6	1.6	4.9
Nevada	26	100.0	-	57.7	26.9	-	7.7	3.8	3.8
New Hampshire	55	100.0	1.8	61.8	27.3	-	1.8	3.6	3.6
New Jersey	576	100.0	2.4	73.8	17.5	.3	2.4	.7	2.8
New Mexico	98	100.0	5.1	63.3	20.4	4.1	3.1	2.0	2.0
New York	1,892	100.0	1.7	75.1	16.5	1.4	2.0	1.1	2.2
North Carolina	754	100.0	1.7	70.4	20.4	1.9	2.5	.4	2.7
North Dakota	101	100.0	-	79.2	13.9	2.0	2.0	-	3.0
Ohio	1,040	100.0	2.2	70.7	21.8	.9	2.0	1.2	1.2
Oklahoma	369	100.0	2.2	73.2	17.1	1.1	2.7	1.1	2.7
Oregon	209	100.0	1.0	72.2	18.7	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.4
Pennsylvania	1,232	100.0	1.1	67.5	25.0	1.5	1.3	.6	3.0
Rhode Island	80	100.0	-	66.3	25.0	2.5	1.3	-	5.0
South Carolina	317	100.0	1.3	68.5	22.1	3.2	1.6	1.3	2.2
South Dakota	106	100.0	-	73.6	17.0	3.8	2.8	.9	1.9
Tennessee	511	100.0	1.6	68.5	22.3	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.3
Texas	1,095	100.0	2.8	69.8	21.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6
Utah	87	100.0	3.4	57.5	26.4	3.4	8.0	-	1.1
Vermont	48	100.0	-	58.3	31.2	2.1	4.2	4.2	-
Virginia	549	100.0	1.8	70.9	20.2	2.0	2.6	.7	1.8
Washington	253	100.0	1.2	67.6	24.5	2.4	1.6	.8	2.0
West Virginia	358	100.0	2.5	62.3	26.5	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.0
Wisconsin	479	100.0	.8	67.2	24.4	.6	4.0	1.0	1.9
Wyoming	38	100.0	-	60.5	34.2	-	5.3	-	-
Puerto Rico	630	100.0	1.9	69.0	20.5	1.3	4.1	.2	3.0
Abroad	102	100.0	7.8	48.0	26.5	4.9	6.9	-	5.9

SOURCE: "Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics: 1968," Office of Research and Statistics, SSA, DHEW.

Table 71. Number of Childhood Disability Allowances by Education and Sex: 1968.

Highest grade of school completed	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent 1/	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	22,063	---	12,295	---	9,768	---
Unknown education.....	3,813	---	2,214	---	1,599	---
Known education.....	18,250	100.0	10,081	100.0	8,169	100.0
No schooling.....	6,968	38.2	3,977	39.5	2,991	36.6
4th grade or less.....	2,307	12.6	1,277	12.7	1,030	12.6
5th-7th.....	2,174	11.9	1,185	11.8	989	12.1
8th.....	1,194	6.5	645	6.4	549	6.7
9th-11th.....	2,040	11.2	1,132	11.2	908	11.1
12th - (High school)...	1,285	7.0	615	6.1	670	8.2
1 or more years college	208	1.1	124	1.2	84	1.0
Ungraded-special classes	2,074	11.4	1,126	11.2	948	11.6

1/ Distributed for those children whose educational status was known.

SOURCE: "Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics: 1968" Office of Research and Statistics, SSA, DHEW.

Table 72. Number of Childhood Disability Allowances by Mobility Status and Age: 1968.

Mobility status	Total		Age on birthday in 1968							
			Under 25		25-34		35-44		45 and over	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total.....	22,063	100.0	10,590	100.0	5,749	100.0	3,872	100.0	1,852	100.0
Institutionalized 1/..	5,958	27.0	2,644	25.0	1,475	25.7	1,143	29.5	696	37.6
Hospitalized 2/.....	174	0.8	113	1.1	23	.4	20	.5	18	1.0
Housebound.....	1,648	7.5	718	6.7	525	9.1	300	7.7	110	5.9
Ambulatory outside the home -										
With help.....	5,485	24.9	2,730	25.8	1,434	24.9	984	25.4	337	18.2
By self.....	8,798	39.9	4,390	41.5	2,292	39.9	1,425	36.8	691	37.3

1/ Disabled person was confined to an institution i.e. mental, tuberculosis, or chronic disease hospital, soldiers' home, etc.

2/ Disabled person was a patient in a general hospital.

SOURCE: "Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics: 1968" Office of Research and Statistics, SSA, DHEW

CHAPTER 11

MENTALLY RETARDED RECIPIENTS OF SSA WORKER DISABILITY ALLOWANCES

One of the main purposes of the Social Security program is to provide cash benefits to replace, in part, the earnings that are lost to individuals, and their families when the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled. Protection against long-term total disability for severely disabled workers with extensive work experience was provided by the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act.

Mental deficiency is one of the many primary diagnoses enabling a worker to receive such disability allowances. The regulations contain guides as to the level of severity required in disability cases involving mental retardation. These regulations have the effect of law and are available to the public and the medical community upon request from the Social Security Administration.

The number of disabled worker beneficiaries whose primary diagnosis is mental deficiency is quite small; there were 1,833 such worker disability allowances in 1968, out of a total 330,783, or one-half of one percent. Seventy-six percent of these mentally deficient disabled workers were males.

Table 73 gives the number of mentally deficient disabled workers, by age and sex, for 1967 and 1968. Note that there was a 33 percent increase in the number of worker disability allowances for mental deficiency during the period.

Table 73. Number of Worker Disability Allowances for Mental Deficiency, by Age and Sex, 1967 and 1968

	Total	Under 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over
1967 Total	1382	100	223	210	219	256	225	149
Male	1150	81	189	176	182	228	174	120
Female	232	19	34	34	37	28	51	29
1968 Total	1833	386	348	249	258	222	214	156
Male	1392	266	269	194	205	166	177	115
Female	441	120	79	55	53	56	37	41

SOURCE: "Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics: 1967 and 1968" Office of Research and Statistics, SSA, DHEW.

CHAPTER 12

MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS REHABILITATED UNDER THE RSA PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The rehabilitation center came into being to serve the more severely disabled by providing services to the handicapped beyond those available through their own resources. The goal of rehabilitation centers is the restoration of the disabled to their optimum physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness.

The Federal Government supported the rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled persons by passing the Smith-Fess Act in 1920 (Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Act). The 1943 amendments to that act extended vocational rehabilitation services to mentally retarded and mentally ill persons. Additional legislation since then has extended vocational services to other groups of disabled persons.

Data presented in this chapter were obtained from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, which collects statistics on rehabilitated clients through a network of vocational rehabilitation agencies located in 54 jurisdictions: the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The data are from tabulations of individual case service reports prepared by the State vocational rehabilitation agencies for each client receiving vocational rehabilitation.

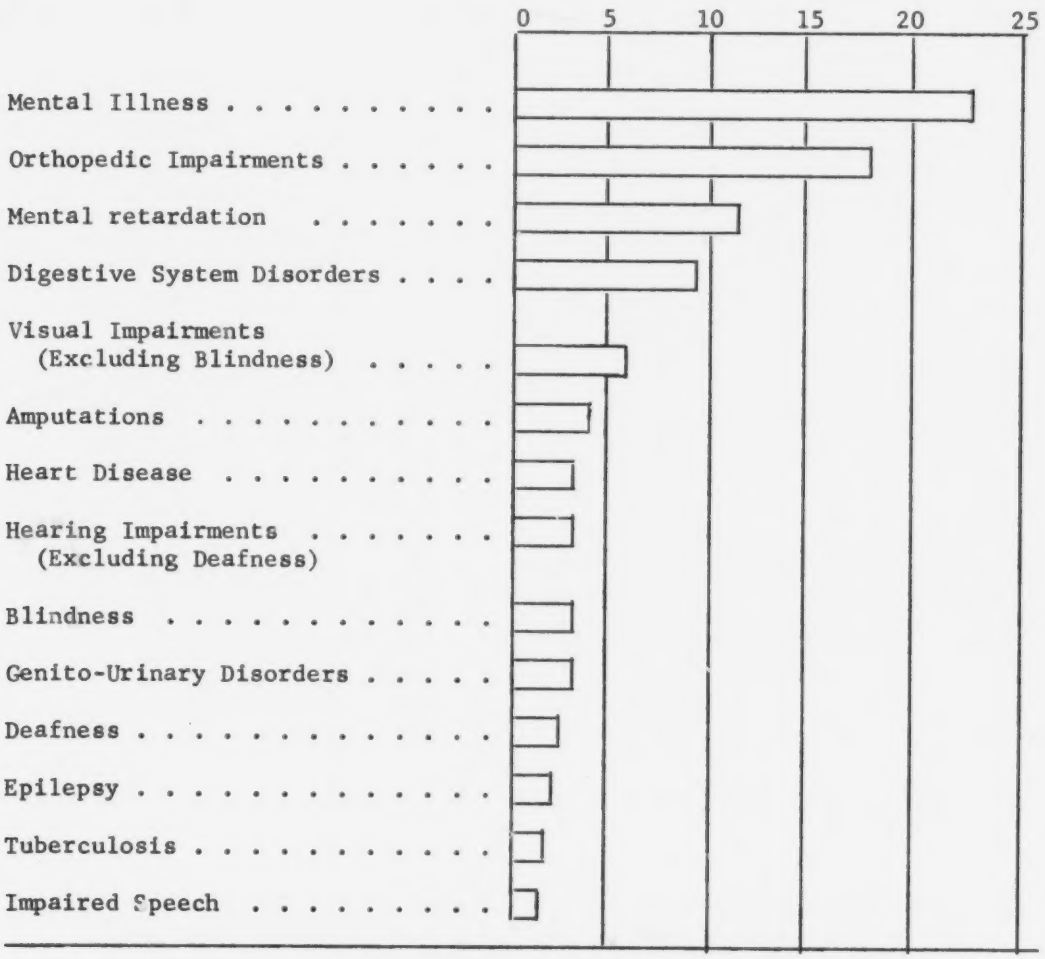
During the 10-year period from 1945 to 1955, the percentage of mentally retarded clients who were rehabilitated was one percent or less of the total rehabilitated population. However, the percent of rehabilitated clients who are mentally retarded has risen steadily over the years. From three percent in 1960, it rose to six percent in 1964 and to nine percent in 1966; since 1967, the number of rehabilitated mentally retarded has been greater than 10 percent of the total rehabilitated (Figure A and Table 74).

Approximately 2,000 or eight percent, of the total 26,762 mentally retarded clients rehabilitated during 1969 resided in Texas. Pennsylvania, with 1,444 mentally retarded clients, New York, with 1,381, and North Carolina, with 1,235, each account for approximately five percent of all rehabilitated mentally retarded. All the States have shown a substantial increase in the number of mentally retarded clients who have been rehabilitated since 1946 (Table 75).

There has been a steady increase among most of the States in the percentage of mentally retarded persons rehabilitated through State vocational rehabilitation agencies. Several States in 1969 indicated that approximately 20 percent of their rehabilitated clients were mentally retarded. As a comparison, of the total clients rehabilitated in 1959, only two States (Iowa and New Jersey) reported that more than seven percent were mentally retarded clients (Table 76).

Table 77 shows selected characteristics of mentally retarded clients and all other clients who were rehabilitated during 1969. The rehabilitation rate was slightly higher for the mentally retarded - 78.9 percent as compared with 75.4 percent for all other disabled clients. On the average, the mentally retarded clients were male, white, and considerably younger than all other rehabilitated clients. Also, almost all of the retarded clients were never married. Their primary source of support is usually contributions from family and friends. Only 11 percent were wage or salaried workers, but the rehabilitation rate is highest for this particular group. Mentally retarded clients remained in referral and applicant status longer than other types of clients. More than half of the mentally retarded have received training as a type of service, contrasted with 34 percent of all other clients. Slightly more than half were referred for rehabilitation by educational institutions.

Figure A. Selected Major Disabling Conditions of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies in Fiscal Year 1969



SOURCE: Rehabilitation Services Administration: Characteristics of Clients Rehabilitated in Fiscal Years 1965-1969. Division of Statistics and Studies, DHEW.

Table 74. Number of Mentally Retarded Clients and Percent Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies: 1945-1971

Fiscal Year	Number		Percent of total rehabilitated
	Total rehabilitated	Mentally retarded	
1971	291,272	35,700*	12.3*
1970	266,975	30,356	11.8
1969	241,390	26,762	11.4
1968	207,918	21,775	10.7
1967	173,594	17,724	10.2
1966	154,279	14,293	9.3
1965	134,859	10,248	7.6
1964	119,708	7,206	6.0
1963	110,136	5,909	5.4
1962	102,377	4,458	4.4
1961	92,501	3,562	3.9
1960	88,275	2,937	3.3
1959	80,739	2,016	2.5
1958	74,317	1,578	2.1
1957	70,940	1,094	1.5
1956	65,640	756	1.2
1955	57,981	531	0.9
1954	55,825	561	1.0
1953	61,308	573	0.9
1952	63,632	615	1.0
1951	66,193	592	0.9
1950	59,597	493	0.8
1949	58,020	539	0.9
1948	53,131	479	0.9
1947	43,880	299	0.7
1946	36,106	175	0.5
1945	41,925	106	0.3

*Estimates

SOURCES: Rehabilitation Services Administration: State Data Book, Federal-State Program of Vocational Rehabilitation, Fiscal Year 1969, Division of Statistics and Studies, DHEW.

Rehabilitation Services Administration: Statistical History, Federal-State Program of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1920-1969. Division of Statistics and Studies, DHEW.

Table 75. Number of Mentally Retarded Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies: Selected Fiscal Years, 1946 - 1969

State	1969	1965	1959	1955	1950	1946
United States	26,762	10,248	2,016	531	493	175
Alabama	418	147	14	8	1	8
Alaska	-	1	1	-	-	-
Arizona	234	100	11	1	1	-
Arkansas	311	106	9	4	1	1
California	1,115	155	30	8	64	22
Colorado	305	109	12	8	5	-
Connecticut	424	141	62	12	21	2
Delaware	45	47	26	7	3	2
District of Columbia	246	181	5	6	11	2
Florida	1,065	255	64	8	5	-
Georgia	1,142	273	35	6	4	-
Guam	21	2	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	116	114	-	2	-	-
Idaho	27	8	1	-	-	-
Illinois	1,213	478	42	28	12	6
Indiana	273	61	25	6	1	3
Iowa	469	185	148	28	18	-
Kansas	199	80	26	4	6	-
Kentucky	485	275	8	1	0	4
Louisiana	355	241	56	28	18	2
Maine	80	31	11	-	1	-
Maryland	867	176	46	18	4	-
Massachusetts	451	242	33	12	7	-
Michigan	759	333	80	28	112	51
Minnesota	721	245	80	40	32	23
Mississippi	398	104	4	-	-	-
Missouri	1,086	274	65	16	15	2
Montana	35	10	5	3	15	-
Nebraska	191	82	25	10	10	-
Nevada	37	4	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	26	5	1	-	-	-
New Jersey	665	486	108	6	14	2
New Mexico	102	57	4	1	-	-
New York	1,381	838	231	84	47	6
North Carolina	1,235	278	7	3	2	4
North Dakota	71	13	15	4	-	-
Ohio	973	156	42	12	4	2
Oklahoma	377	136	13	6	5	-
Oregon	-	62	4	5	3	-
Pennsylvania	1,444	1,268	247	26	14	-
Puerto Rico	219	46	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	131	86	44	5	-	-
South Carolina	1,184	286	4	2	1	4
South Dakota	43	34	7	-	1	-
Tennessee	497	113	48	8	-	6
Texas	2,009	935	62	12	4	6
Utah	199	39	7	6	10	3
Vermont	110	12	9	3	2	-
Virginia	1,096	282	104	18	2	10
Virgin Islands	7	-	3	-	-	-
Washington	324	82	25	2	5	-
West Virginia	345	172	30	20	6	-
Wisconsin	1,203	392	72	14	5	4
Wyoming	33	9	5	2	1	-

SOURCES: Rehabilitation Services Administration: State Data Book, Federal-State Program of Vocational Rehabilitation, Fiscal Year, 1969. Division of Statistics and Studies, DHEW.

Rehabilitation Services Administration: Statistical History, Federal-State Program of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1920-1969. Division of Statistics and Studies, DHEW.

Table 76. Mentally Retarded Persons as a Percentage of Total Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies[1/]: Selected Years 1946-1969[2/]

State	1969	1965	1959	1955	1950	1946
United States	11.4	7.6	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.5
Alabama	7.1	3.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
Alaska	-	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Arizona	16.6	15.3	2.3	0.4	0.5	-
Arkansas	5.9	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
California	8.2	.4.5	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.0
Colorado	10.7	6.9	1.4	1.7	1.1	-
Connecticut	17.8	13.0	6.3	1.4	2.1	0.3
Delaware	6.6	7.6	5.0	1.5	0.7	0.7
Dist. of Col.	10.0	12.6	1.5	2.0	2.9	0.6
Florida	10.4	4.1	2.1	0.4	0.3	-
Georgia	11.2	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	-
Guam	20.6	10.0	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	18.9	29.2	-	1.1	-	-
Idaho	4.5	2.0	0.4	-	-	-
Illinois	9.1	8.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5
Indiana	11.0	3.5	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
Iowa	12.2	14.2	12.3	4.2	1.9	-
Kansas	15.1	8.7	2.7	0.7	0.9	-
Kentucky	6.4	6.6	0.6	0.2	-	0.3
Louisiana	10.6	10.3	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.3
Maine	12.1	6.7	2.9	-	0.4	-
Maryland	12.7	7.3	3.4	1.7	0.5	-
Massachusetts	12.0	9.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	-
Michigan	14.0	7.5	2.9	0.9	2.5	2.2
Minnesota	18.0	13.3	6.4	5.9	4.6	3.6
Mississippi	11.5	5.7	0.3	-	-	-
Missouri	19.3	9.1	3.9	1.2	1.1	0.2
Montana	4.6	1.9	1.2	0.7	4.0	-
Nebraska	14.4	10.2	3.6	1.8	2.0	-
Nevada	8.0	3.7	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	6.3	2.5	0.6	-	-	-
New Jersey	8.6	14.0	7.1	0.8	1.1	0.3
New Mexico	15.8	12.3	1.3	0.4	-	-
New York	13.9	9.2	4.2	2.3	1.4	0.3
North Carolina	12.9	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
North Dakota	7.8	3.9	4.9	2.3	-	-
Ohio	14.2	5.3	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
Oklahoma	7.1	5.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	-
Oregon	-	6.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	-
Pennsylvania	8.8	9.9	4.0	0.7	0.4	-
Puerto Rico	8.9	2.8	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	7.1	5.4	6.5	1.5	-	-
South Carolina	15.4	7.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
South Dakota	8.7	10.0	2.7	-	0.8	-
Tennessee	9.5	3.4	1.9	0.4	-	0.6
Texas	17.0	19.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Utah	12.0	5.8	1.6	2.4	3.2	1.9
Vermont	23.2	5.9	3.9	2.4	1.1	-
Virginia	14.0	6.9	3.3	1.0	0.2	1.2
Virgin Islands	12.5	-	13.0	-	-	-
Washington	13.2	6.5	2.5	0.2	0.7	-
West Virginia	6.0	4.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	-
Wisconsin	13.8	11.9	5.4	1.0	0.4	0.4
Wyoming	8.1	5.7	3.0	1.3	0.6	-

1/ More precisely, the percents are based on the total number of persons reporting major disabling conditions. This is not always the same as the total number of persons rehabilitated.

2/ Fiscal years.

SOURCES: Rehabilitation Services Administration: State Data Book, Federal-State Program of Vocational Rehabilitation, Fiscal Year, 1969, and Statistical History, Federal-State Program of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1920-1969. Division of Statistics and Studies, DHEW.

Table 77. Selected Characteristics of Mentally Retarded Clients and All Other Clients Who Were Rehabilitated: 1969

Percent Distribution		Item		Rehabilitation Rate	
Mentally retarded clients	All other clients			Mentally retarded clients	All other clients
		Mentally retarded clients			
		Total closures reporting	34,011		
		Number rehabilitated	26,762		
		Rehabilitations as a percent of total	78.9%		
		All other clients			
		Total closures reporting	279,955		
		Number rehabilitated	210,972		
		Rehabilitations as a percent of total	75.4%		
		Rehabilitation rate		78.9	75.4
100.0	100.0	Age at referral			
66.6	17.8	Less than 20 years		78.8	76.9
17.4	13.6	20 - 24 years		80.5	75.8
9.5	19.3	25 - 34 years		79.5	75.2
4.1	19.4	35 - 44 years		78.6	74.2
1.9	17.6	45 - 54 years		76.4	74.6
0.5	10.4	55 - 64 years		74.6	77.4
0.0	1.9	65 years and over			
		Mean age:			
		Mentally retarded clients-20 years			
		All other clients-36 years			
100.0	100.0	Sex			
63.2	55.4	Male		79.9	71.8
36.8	44.6	Female		77.6	81.0
100.0	100.0	Race			
73.6	78.8	White		80.1	76.1
25.0	20.0	Negro		77.5	74.4
1.5	1.2	Other		78.0	66.6
100.0	100.0	Marital Status			
5.8	42.7	Married		80.8	79.4
0.4	5.7	Widowed		75.7	79.7
2.4	16.8	Divorced or separated		72.7	70.3
91.4	34.8	Never married		79.2	73.7
100.0	100.0	Number of dependents			
91.3	54.4	No dependents		79.9	76.0
6.3	31.2	1 - 3 dependents		80.2	77.0
2.4	14.4	4 dependents or more		81.6	78.1
		Mean number of dependents (for those with one or more dependents):			
		Mentally retarded clients - 2.7			
		All other clients -2.9			
100.0	---	Type of mental retardation			
60.1	---	Mild		80.4	---
32.2	---	Moderate		77.8	---
7.7	---	Severe		72.9	---

Table 77. Selected Characteristics of Mentally Retarded Clients and All Other Clients Who Were Rehabilitated: 1969 (Continued).

Percent Distribution		Item	Rehabilitation Rate	
Mentally retarded clients	All other clients		Mentally retarded clients	All other clients
100.0	100.0	Source of referral		
54.8	10.2	Educational institutions	81.3	82.9
5.4	17.5	Hospitals and sanatoriums	67.3	69.3
6.8	5.8	Other health agencies	82.9	74.5
1.1	13.0	Physicians, not elsewhere classified	78.8	83.6
0.8	3.4	Social Security Administration	70.8	65.7
7.2	9.8	Welfare agencies	73.5	72.0
5.0	5.1	State employment service	78.6	74.1
8.0	10.1	Individual, except client	81.4	81.7
4.3	12.3	Self-referred	80.1	80.1
2.5	3.7	Correctional institutions	67.2	54.9
4.1	9.0	Other sources	76.6	78.7
100.0	100.0	Primary source of support		
6.3	22.2	Current earnings, interest, dividends, rent	90.7	86.5
74.9	47.5	Contributions from family and friends	80.3	79.5
5.8	9.0	Public assistance	68.3	66.8
10.3	9.1	Public institution, tax-supported	73.3	59.6
1.3	3.8	Social Security Disability Insurance	76.1	65.1
1.4	8.4	Other sources	76.4	70.0
100.0	100.0	Work status at acceptance		
10.7	21.3	Wage or salaried workers	91.4	87.8
0.1	1.4	Self-employed	71.8	86.9
0.8	7.4	Homemakers	81.5	88.7
1.1	0.7	Unpaid family workers	83.7	84.8
87.3	69.0	Not working	78.0	71.5
100.0	100.0	Number of months in referral and applicant statuses		
53.6	70.6	3 months or less	77.1	74.9
19.9	13.9	4-6 months	79.8	75.2
16.0	9.6	7-12 months	81.5	76.6
9.9	5.5	13-36 months	83.1	79.6
0.6	0.4	37 months or more	82.4	73.7
		Mean: Mentally retarded clients-5.2 months; All other clients-3.5 months		
100.0	100.0	Types of services received[1/]		
91.7	86.2	Diagnostic procedures	79.5	77.6
11.2	50.0	Restoration (physical and mental)	84.1	88.1
53.3	33.8	Training and materials	84.5	79.1
28.2	23.1	Maintenance and transportation	83.0	76.4
1.0	0.6	Training allowances	85.6	76.6
4.3	6.2	Other services	82.5	81.9
100.0	100.0	Source of services provided[2/]		
39.5	16.5	Rehab. centers and/or workshops[2/]	81.1	70.0
60.5	83.5	Other sources only	78.8	79.2

1/ Percentages will add to more than 100 percent because many clients receive more than one type of service.

2/ Clients receiving one or more services in a rehabilitation center or workshop may also have received services at other sources.

SOURCE: Rehabilitation Services Administration: A Profile of Mentally Retarded Clients Rehabilitated During Fiscal Year, 1969. Statistical Notes, No. 29, Division of Monitoring and Programs Analysis, DHEW, 1971.

CHAPTER 13

MENTALLY RETARDED RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The primary responsibility of the Assistance Payments Administration is to insure that eligible needy persons receive money payments through the Federal-State public aasistance programs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Aid to the Blind (AB), Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD), and Old-age Assistance (OAA), under the Social Security Act as amended. Financial assistance is available to needy individuals who may also be mentally retarded under each of these programs. This assistance is through State-administered or State-supervised public welfare programs.

On the basis of study data, almost one-fifth (19 percent) of the child recipients of AFDC have had the psychological testing necessary to determine on a sound professional basis whether, by any specific definitions of retardation, they are mentally retarded. Also, in many instances the caseworkers have information, based on personal observation or on reports from relatives or acquaintances of the child, regarding mental retardation. In the recipient survey conducted in late 1967, caseworkers were asked to indicate for each child whether, based on professional opinion or otherwise, there was mental retardation. The reports were as follows:1/

> Four percent of the children were reported as mentally retarded (two percent on the basis of professional opinion and two percent based on workers' observations, mothers' statements and similar sources).
>
> 82 percent of the children were reported as not retarded (17 percent on the basis of professional opinion and 65 percent from other sources).
>
> For 15 percent of all child recipients it was unknown whether the child was mentally retarded.
>
> The estimated number of children mentally retarded, whether based on professional or other opinion, represented five percent of all children other than those for whom the item was reported as unknown.

This estimate, that approximately five percent of AFDC recipient children are mentally retarded, may be low for two reasons. First, retardation among preschoolers is generally understated because mental retardation frequently does not come to light until after the child starts school. About one-third of all AFDC children are under six. Second, the bulk of the findings were based on observations by persons (mothers, caseworkers) who would ordinarily hesitate to ascribe mental retardation to a child unless rather definite evidence so indicated. Thus, "false negatives" are more likely to be reported than "false positives."

A survey of adult public recipients, including recipients of APTD, was conducted in 1970 by the National Center for Social Statistics. Preliminary data from this survey are presented in Table 78. In this survey, States reported for all recipients in the sample the diagnosis of the major impairment that supported a finding of permanent and total disability and the diagnosis of the impairment (if any) that was secondary in importance in contributing to a finding of permanent and total disability. Of the APTD recipients, 16 percent had mental retardation as their primary diagnosis, while about three percent had it as their secondary diagnosis. It is possible that some mentally retarded recipients may have had a primary or secondary impairment other than mental retardation supporting a finding of permanent and total disability.

REFERENCE

1/ Public Assistance Statistics, National Center for Social Statistics Report A-2: December 1970, NCSS, Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW.

Table 78. Number of APTD Recipients with a Primary or Secondary Diagnosis[1/] of Mental Retardation, by Census Division and State: 1970[2/]

Census Division and State	Total Recipients	Recipients with a: Primary Diagnosis of Mental Retardation	Secondary Diagnosis of Mental Retardation
Total: Number	865,894	138,163	28,610
Percent	100.0	16.3	3.3
New England:	34,508	12.7	3.1
Maine	4,233	33.9	4.7
New Hampshire	8.2	2.5	4.2
Vermont	1,878	17.2	5.9
Massachusetts	16,686	9.1	3.1
Rhode Island	3,983	11.3	3.2
Connecticut	6,916	9.4	1.2
Middle Atlantic:	132,403	10.6	3.8
New York	76,970	6.7	2.4
New Jersey	12,368	12.7	2.5
Pennsylvania	43,045	17.1	6.7
East North Central:	111,193	15.5	3.1
Ohio	30,823	17.6	2.7
Indiana	5,217	14.7	4.2
Illinois	41,400	11.8	2.0
Michigan	26,820	16.2	2.6
Wisconsin	6,933	25.4	12.8
West North Central:	45,717	28.1	4.6
Minnesota	11,281	39.0	2.5
Iowa	3,078	28.6	6.9
Missouri	18,844	24.1	6.4
North Dakota	2,076	19.8	4.5
South Dakota	1,482	16.5	9.2
Nebraska	4,546	31.9	0.0
Kansas	5,410	22.0	4.2
South Atlantic:	132,847	15.8	2.6
Delaware	1,335	7.3	2.2
Maryland	15,984	2.7	2.1
Dist. of Columbia	6,417	2.6	0.6
Virginia	7,734	17.5	3.1
West Virginia	9,397	5.9	0.8
North Carolina	27,515	23.7	0.6
South Carolina	10,435	20.3	4.2
Georgia	33,194	20.7	4.4
Florida	20,836	13.8	3.2
East South Central:	32,171	23.6	4.6
Kentucky	16,764	26.8	4.5
Tennessee	25,110	25.6	0.8
Alabama	18,367	22.8	6.2
Mississippi	21,930	19.3	7.8
West South Central:	81,313	22.0	3.8
Arkansas	11,271	26.7	6.4
Louisiana	21,382	13.9	4.2
Oklahoma	24,958	22.7	3.2
Texas	23,702	26.4	2.8
Mountain:	28,839	13.4	2.6
Montana	2,147	14.1	4.4
Idaho	2,739	16.0	2.2
Wyoming	931	8.9	5.3
Colorado	9,562	12.6	2.9
New Mexico	8,274	12.1	2.0
Utah	5,186	16.1	1.9
Pacific:	200,340	12.4	2.6
Washington	16,352	8.4	2.5
Oregon	7,536	14.8	8.7
California	173,948	12.5	2.4
Alaska	730	5.2	0.7
Hawaii	1,774	24.6	0.6
Other U.S. Territory:	15,563	16.0	4.0
Puerto Rico	15,501	16.0	4.0
Virgin Islands	62	17.7	1.6

1/ Based upon the 1965 edition of the International Classification of Diseases

2/ Preliminary estimates

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the 1970 Adult Recipient Survey, National Center for Social Statistics, SRS, DHEW.